

they followed went a great way towards attaching the conquered people to the British Raj which had inaugurated it. When Elphinstone was appointed Governor in 1819 Chaplin became the Chief Commissioner. Elphinstone drew up a comprehensive questionnaire and called upon these Commissioners to obtain correct and full answers to all the questions. The Commissioners with great industry and patience collected valuable information about the social, economic, religious and other aspects of the people and country of the Deccan. A selection of a portion of these answers referring to the village panchayats has been recently printed by Mr. H. G. Franks, under the title "Panchayats under the Peshwas". The rule of the Commissioners lasted up to 1827 when their posts were abolished and the whole territory was organised into collectorates, the Commissioner of Poona being styled Agent to the Sardars, an office which continues to be vested in the District Judge of Poona to the present day. From 1827 to 1845 the Peshwa Daftar record remained in the charge of this Agent to the Sardars, and was thereafter transferred to Mr. Goldsmid, the forerunner of the Inam Commission. It was handed over to the Amanatdars for classification and arrangement for about six years between 1835 and 1842.

The papers dealing with the work done by the Deccan Commissioners including the information collected by them during the seven years they held office, are now arranged in a separate section of rumals styled the Deccan Commissioners' Rumals.

This section and that of the Agents' Daftar have their counterpart in the English files also. At the beginning of the British regime much of the official business was carried on in the vernacular, but soon afterwards English became the official language and Marathi receded to the background. This is clearly borne out by the proportion of English and Marathi rumals in this section.

69 rumals of the Agent to the Sardars :—

There are also 69 rumals of the Agent to the Sardars of which Nos. 17-20 contain Kaifiyats of historical families.

The English files corresponding to these two sections are 508 and 1,034. All the 1,782 bundles of the Deccan Commissioners' papers (508+1,034+171+69) are historically quite important.

The 171 rumals refer to the period 1818-1826 and contain mostly petitions and decisions thereon, about inams, saranjams, land-tax, customs, religious and other charities, and registers of out-going letters. A rough indication of their contents may be thus given for the guidance of the student :—

The first 60 rumals are arranged according to districts—

				Nos.
(1) Subha Poona	..	..	Rumals	1-8
(2) Different Mahals	..	..	„	9-13
(3) Subha Nagar	..	..	„	14-34
(4) Subha Khandesh	..	..	„	35-58
(5) Subha Konkan	..	..	„	59-60

Out of the remaining 61-171 rumals the following may be mentioned as being of some interest :—

	Nos.
(1) Barnisi Rumals or a register of out-going letters ..	82
(2) Census operations	120
(3) Letters of important persons	124
(4) News-letters	125
(5) Referring to Shravan mas dakshana ..	126
(6) Questions and answers about popular customs ..	136-137
(7) Summaries of cases	141-148
(8) About cesses	149-154
(9) Petitions of various persons to the Governor for rewards and Inams	155-157
(10) Proclamations and letters	165
(11) Rates of commodities	169
(12) Miscellaneous	170-171

Similarly the contents of the Agents' Daftar of 69 rumals may be thus stated :—

- (1) Saranjam and pensions.
- (2) Treaty of 1822 with the Nizam.
- (3) The Commissioner's diary for 1818-1824.
- (4) Enquiries about castes.
- (5) Certified copies from the Peshwa Daftar.
- (6) Sahotra dues to the Pant Sachiv.
- (7) Papers from former regimes.
- (8) Kaifiyats.
- (9) Political papers selected by Moro Vithal and arranged alphabetically.
- (10) Civil suits decided by the Agents.
- (11) Petitions to the Governor from the public.
- (12) Names of Sardars and presents and dresses given to them.
- (13) Shravan mas dakshana.
- (14) Musters.
- (15) Treaty with the Raja of Kolhapur and Satara.
- (16) Miscellaneous.
- (17) Ferists and other papers.
- (18) Castes and adoption.

The research staff patiently examined the rumals of both these sections and found in them many documents throwing light on the social history of the period. They were found to contain statements about various castes, their customs and usages, their religious observances and their judicial institutions. New institutions and organizations which the British authorities started such as the Sanskrit Pathshala of Poona, have their origin and development discussed in the papers of this section. Some papers in the section also refer to the affairs of Pratapsinh, the Raja of Satara. It was, however, not possible to make

any selections out of these rumals for publication. The enquiring and thorough-going nature of the British officials, their concern for the welfare of the ryot, their care in establishing a rule of law and order by means of clear-cut regulations and proclamations, are in evidence in every paper. The minute and detailed information collected during the period of these Commissioners will prove a valuable source of information to students of economic and social history.

The Kaifiyats and Yadis printed by Parasnis are extracted from these Deccan Commissioners' Records. Chiefs, Sardars, Inamdars and others were called upon to submit their family accounts and papers to substantiate their claims; the replies received from them are bound up in four rumals of Kaifiyats numbered 17-20 of the records of the Agent to the Sardars. Parasnis did not publish all the Kaifiyats available but only a few selected ones: those not accepted by him are by no means negligible. Out of these and other papers a separate selection has been prepared for publication in the present series (No. 44).

21. *The Note-books of the Amanatdars* (IX-5).—During the early years of the British regime when old records began to be rapidly collected and arranged in what subsequently came to be termed the Poona Daftar, the question arose about their proper custody, arrangement and supervision; and the Government of Bombay, with a view to conciliate public opinion, nominated for that purpose on September 4th, 1835 a committee of respectable native residents of Poona, under the control of the Agent for the Sardars. The gentlemen thus appointed were Balajipant Natu, Ramchandra Pandurang Devdhar alias Dhamdhere, the native Judge of Poona, Narso Lakshman Mavlankar, the Revenue Commissioner's Daftardar, and Visaji Gopal, the Daftardar of the Collector of Poona. These four were styled the Amanatdars of the Poona Daftar, Balajipant Natu acting as the Pradhan or Chief of the body. Each Amanatdar was allowed to entertain two clerks of his choice on Rs. 50 per mensem.

The operations of the Amanatdars were estimated to cost Rs. 327 per month and were to be concluded within 6 years. They were entrusted with the task of preparing a complete register of the Daftar. The work was started in November 1835 and was continued till 25th April 1842, when the whole Daftar was abruptly taken over from the hands of the Amanatdars as the arrangement proved inconvenient to the administration. During the seven years of their work, they prepared catalogues of the documents (*Logan's Report*, p. 2) contained in about two-thirds of the total number of rumals in the Daftar. Says Mr. Logan: "It seems Macleod's arrangement of 1819 had been altogether set aside by the Amanatdars and the re-arrangement of the latter was open to the objection that they did not guard completely against substitution of false for true documents and that there was no classification of useful and useless papers." The only evidence now remaining of these Amanatdars' labours is contained in the 104 bundles called Wahis, i.e. files of papers,

prepared by them for their operations which are hardly of any importance to a present-day student of history and which consequently require no detailed mention in this handbook.

22. *Records anterior to British Rule (X).*—This is rather an ambiguous title. These rumals no doubt belong to the Peshwa period, but they do not form part of the main records of the Peshwas recovered from the Poona City. In 1904* the Collectors of the Presidency proper were ordered to send to the Alienation Office any vernacular records in their districts referring to the pre-British regimes and of the pre-mutiny period. Various old and useful papers which were discovered in outlying places were accordingly brought to Poona and added to the main records but kept in a separate section by themselves. It may be noted that that order is still in force and old papers from the districts still occasionally reach the Alienation office. Of the 405 rumals thus collected, 299 are Marathi and 106 Gujarati. They are thus divided according to districts :—

299 Marathi—	106 Gujarati—
92 Ratnagiri,	3 Broach,
42 Bijapur,	1 Ahmedabad,
3 Poona,	102 Surat,
10 Ahmednagar,	—
1 Belgaum,	106
3 Thana,	
1 Sholapur,	
2 Dharwar,	
1 Mahad,	
2 Uran,	
87 Panwel,	
10 Alibag,	
41 Khandesh,	
—	
299	Total Rumals .. 405

A cursory search was made in these rumals, but nothing substantial for historical use was noticed.

23. *Records of the Hakka Commission (XI and XII).*—In 1849 Messrs. Rose and Robertson, C. S., were appointed Commissioners to award compensation for Haks or claims leviable by private persons which had been abolished by Government in 1844, such as Thal-bharit (थलभरित), Thal-mod, Miraspatti, Mohtarfa, Bazar-baithak, etc. There are ten Barnishi books containing copies of the vernacular orders. (*Vide* Logan's report, p. 35.) The section contains 103 rumals which are of no historical value.

Similarly the 158 rumals of the Zakat Section (XII) are kept apart for administrative reference and have no importance for historical study.

This completes the historical portion of the whole Marathi Daftar.

* Government Resolution No. 3899 of 27th July 1904.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH SECTION.

24. *The 16 lists.*—The English records which are mostly bound in files and are not kept in rumals, have been classified into 16 different lists by Mr. Logan (*see report pp. 39-40*). They mainly deal with the operations of the Inam Commission with a few later additions brought in for preservation in a central place. Of the 16 lists Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 11-14 refer to the work of the various members of the Inam Commission, while Nos. 5-10 and 15-16 are additions received later from outside. These lists now go under the following names :—

			No. of files.
List	No. 1	.. Records of Messrs. Hart and Etheridge.	1,202
Lists	Nos. 2 & 3	.. Do. of Mr. Hearne	375
List	No. 4	.. Do. of Rungo Bhimaji	33
List	No. 11	.. Do. of Mr. Pestanji Jehangir consisting of settlement records relating to the Northern Division arranged according to subjects ..	441
List	No. 12	.. Do. of Captain Gordon ..	1,427
List	No. 13	.. Do. of Mr. Griffith	1,343
Total ..			4,821
List	No. 14	.. Records of the Commissioner, C. D., relating to Alienation and Sardars (1818-1887)	844
List	No. 9	.. Do. of the Agent for the Sardars (1826-1845)	1,009
List	No. 10	.. Do. of the Deccan Commissioners (1817-1826)	508
List	No. 5	.. Do. of the Satara Residency (1818-1848)	150
List	No. 6	.. Do. of the Poona Residency (1785-1818)	26
List	No. 15	.. Old files received from the Ratnagiri Collector's office (1821-1837) ..	52
List	No. 16	.. Records of files received from Kolaba Collector (1840-1844)	12
List	No. 7	.. Printed books and selections.	
List	No. 8	.. Maps (which have since been returned to the Photozinc office).	
		Loose bundles not listed	60
Total ..			2,661
Grand total ..			7,482

List 1 has two parts, the first containing decisions according to villages and the second miscellaneous files according to subjects. Similarly files in list No. 2 consist of miscellaneous papers classified according to subjects and those in No. 3 contain decisions according to villages. The files in list No. 4 deal chiefly with Varshasans in one Taluka Nargund and are arranged alphabetically according to subjects. Lists Nos. 5, 11 and 12 have their files arranged according to subjects. List No. 13 contains several parts, decisions by villages, Varshasan files, and papers of secondary importance such as bills, telegrams and other official correspondence. The Hak Commission's English files are also included in this list.

List No. 9 contains the records of the Agent for the Sardars, relating to several individuals arranged in alphabetical order; a few relate to minor subjects.

List No. 10 refers to the Deccan Commissioners' records containing 508 files of correspondence between the various British officials, civil and Military, and the Commissioners. The correspondence extends from 1817 to 1826 and is listed in a fully printed index in which the subject of every letter is mentioned. The last stages of the conquest of the Maratha Raj and the subsequent settlement of the territory under the British regime are well illustrated in these letters, which when studied may yield a good deal of useful information of a historical nature.

Files in list No. 14 belonged to the Commissioner, Central Division's office and were in 1921 transferred to the Alienation office. They appear mostly to pertain to matters of current administration and need not be looked into for purposes of history.

List No. 5 contains 150 files of the Satara Residency of inward and outward correspondence referring to the period 1818-1848, a counterpart of vernacular rumals of the same subjects mentioned in section 14 above. As Bhor, Aundh, Phaltan, Akalkot, Jat and Shaikh Mira of Wai were the feudatories of the Satara Raja, possibly their papers for the period have been included in these files.

List No. 6 refers to the Poona Residency files which are in two sections: inward and outward. Presumably copies of these exist or once existed in various Record Offices of British India. The copies of letters, etc., addressed to the Government of Bombay should be at the Bombay Secretariat and Kindersley in his Handbook of Bombay Government Records mentions 95 volumes (34 + 61) styled "Poona Residency Outward and Inward letter books—1798-1819" (see p. 60). Obviously the Poona and the Bombay files are complementary, and are in reality two portions of a single record. Similarly, it is quite possible that letters addressed from Poona to Calcutta may be available at the Imperial Records Office in the original. The numerous lacunæ due to faded ink, and the ravages of time and white ants will, it is hoped, one day be filled by comparison with those duplicates.

The English records of the Poona Residency extend from March 1786 to 1818. All the papers of any historical or administrative value in this collection have been typed in 132 volumes, besides which there are 46 loose bundles of miscellaneous papers of no historical importance, as they refer to routine matters or minor affairs of no interest now.

The Poona Residency's Outward files contain important letters and reports from the Residents, Malet, Palmer, Barry Close and Elphinstone. The Inward files contain not only the letters written to the Poona Residents by the Governors-General and other officials, but duplicates of many important despatches addressed to the Residents with the Nizam, the Sindia, the Rajah of Nagpur, and the Emperor of Delhi, and news-reports from Northern India, Tipu Sultan's dominions, the Nizam's Court, the camp of Zaman Shah of Kabul, and similar matters of a wider interest than the affairs of the Maharashtra country. They thus enable us to fill the many gaps in the history of India at the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries from original contemporary sources.

From 1780 onwards, the Marathi papers now surviving in the Peshwas' Daftar are meagre and throw very scanty light on history, because all the State papers of importance that reached Poona after that year were in the possession of Nana Fadnis and placed in his house at Menavali. Thus there is a wide gap in the materials for Maratha history which can be filled only from the Residency records in English. Of special value are the copious correspondence and reports relating to the Court of the Nizam, the affairs of the Gaikwad, Lord Cornwallis's war with Tipu Sultan and the diplomacy that preceded it, the Rajput campaigns of Mahadji Sindia, the Civil War between Daulatrao Sindia and the Bais and Lakba Dada, the events leading up to the battle of Assaye, Jaswant Rao Holkar's movements, Metcalfe's policy at the Court of Delhi and his negotiations with the Rajput States, the activities of Jenkins at Nagpur, and the last Maratha war. In fact, these Residency records illustrate the history of the Nizam and of Daulat Rao Sindia with the same wealth of detail and completeness of accurate information as they do the history of the Poona Government. A descriptive list of their contents, prepared by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, is given in Appendix I.

List No. 7 enumerates printed books and old Government selections of English papers, existing in the Alienation office. Some of these are well worth study for purposes of history.

List No. 8 related to survey maps which have been returned to the Photozinc office, and are consequently not in existence here.

Lists Nos. 15 and 16 refer to old files received from the collectors of Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

Of these 16 lists Nos. 1-4, and 9 and 11-14 being purely official records are not available for outside inspection. But Nos. 5, 6, 10, 15 and 16

altogether containing 748 files and the printed selections in list No. 7 deserve to be carefully studied and are likely to yield much useful information on historical topics.

25. *Ratnagiri and Kolaba files.*—Lastly, it would be useful to mention a few impressions formed by the compiler of this handbook after examining the 52 files of list No. 15. The English correspondence contained in these files received from the Collectors of Ratnagiri and Kolaba refers to the dealings of the several British Residencies at Malwan, Vijaydurg, Bankot, etc., with the Maratha Chiefs of Sawantwadi, Bavda, Kolaba and other places. The correspondence is carried on at first through the Resident at Poona and afterwards directly with the Bombay Government from about the year 1816 onward.

Ratnagiri Collector's files Nos. 17–20 refer to the years 1823 and 1824 and contain correspondence of several measures for the settlement of the territory on the west coast during a period when things were in confusion all around and the administration had not received a fixed character. It is quite possible, however, to select from them here and there a paper or two of historical interest.

Malwan Residency file No. 39 contains two elaborate reports, one from the Collector of Kaira and the other from that of Ratnagiri, bearing on the social and economic condition of these districts. Both will repay careful study.

Files Nos. 40–45 belonging to the Malwan Residency refer to the affairs of Sawantwadi, in the years 1816–17 and reveal the obstinate attitude of Rani Durgabai towards British interference becomes clearly visible. The disputes arose out of the undefined spheres of action as regards customs, salt, robberies, public works and other matters. The final orders of Elphinstone on these subjects are masterly specimens of that statesman's vigorous and decisive character. Files Nos. 42–45 also contain correspondence between James Grant (Duff), Resident of Satara, and Elphinstone about the conquest of Vijaydurg and other forts on the west coast. Similarly, file No. 48 contains 4 important dispatches 7, 18, 20 and 21 from Colonel Malcolm to the Governor-General on the subject of the final submission of Bajirao II in June 1818. Thus these files contain important historical matter and although marked confidential at the time, they are in no way distinct from the files of the Poona Residency.

CHAPTER IV.

INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS, RULES ETC.

26. *Rumals of selected papers arranged for Historical Research.*—The foregoing sections of this hand-book will, it is hoped, convey a fairly accurate idea of the historical value of the Peshwa's Daftar, most of the contents of which are admittedly administrative. The very vastness of the Daftar is a drawback to its study. One wades through an enormous unsorted mass of old bundles and finds little or nothing worth picking out at the end of a laborious day. Political despatches and historical documents proper relating to the Marathi Raj hardly exist at all. What one gets is mostly news-letters received from various quarters and these are scattered over different sections. During the recent examination by the present compiler a studied effort was made to get together all papers and correspondence of a historical nature and arrange it in fresh rumals for further study. Although much has been done in this respect, it will be a rather bold assertion to say that no important historical papers have escaped this necessarily hurried exploration. Out of the many sections into which the Daftar is divided, the Chitnisi or correspondence section yielded the largest number of historical documents. The other sections have also been searched, but any papers selected from them were at once copied for publication and restored to their original places. After the whole section of 267 Chitnisi rumals had been minutely inspected, about 30,000 papers of historical importance were picked out and formed into fresh rumals in a section of their own.

The original number of the Chitnisi Rumals has not however been reduced. They now contain fewer papers than before and this remnant may practically be said to have no great historical value. They may, however, still supply varied information if research students apply themselves to them. The 30,000 selected papers were submitted to a second and more minute scrutiny and those that were considered sufficiently important were incorporated in the forty-five selections being published. Those that were not deemed worth printing have been arranged according to the regimes of the Peshwas and kept open for further study along with the originals of the published selections. These rumals also contain transcripts of several second-rate papers which have not been printed in the selections. Some papers have been selected from the Jamav section and set apart for study in a few rumals by way of samples to convey an idea as to the nature of the contents of that huge section. There is a rumal containing some incomplete copies of Bakhars which seem to have been composed by the Chitnis writers of Satara. The same rumal contains an old compendium of miscellaneous information. There are certain curious finds such as old news-papers, a chronology or Shakavali, copperplates and other articles which are also kept separately in this newly formed section, of which a complete list is given at the end of this hand-book (Appendix 2).

27. *Parasnis copies from Chitnisi papers.*—R. B. Parasnis, as mentioned before, was granted permission to examine the Chitnisi rumals and make selections from them in order to meet the growing demand of students of history. He visited Poona off and on between the years 1896 and 1926 and set apart a large number of papers. He employed at his own expense two clerks for over two years to get the selected papers copied. But towards the latter period of his life, Parasnis's cares and occupations increased, his visits to the Daftar became rare, and the copies made by the two clerks remained at the Alienation office uncompleted and unattended to. When the present compiler started his inspection in 1929 he discovered 2,262 transcripts made by Parasnis's clerks, which he classified as under:—

- 31 of Bajirao I,
- 581 of Balaji Bajirao,
- 440 of Madhavrao Ballal,
- 426 of Madhavrao Narayan,
- 784 of Bajirao II.

Some of these copies were quite good, but the majority of them were found to be inaccurate and several had no originals with them. Parasnis's selection itself was hasty and cursory. Some of the Parasnis transcripts have been incorporated and printed in the present selections: the remaining ones which were not found suitable for printing, have been arranged in separate rumals for the use of those who care to study them.

28. *Persian papers in the Daftar.*—Dr. Mahammad Nazim, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, examined some of the Persian papers in the Daftar. He reports thereon as follows:—

“The Persian Daftar consists of (1) letters sent probably to the Peshwa by his correspondents at the Courts of various rulers of India, covering a period of about 100 years from 1730 to 1825 and (2) letters written by one ruler to another or to a provincial Governor, the earliest of which are the letters written by order of Emperor Aurangzeb to some of his Governors in the Deccan about the end of the 17th century. These letters contain information regarding the Courts of Hyderabad, Indore, Kotah, Bhopal, Delhi, Lahore, Gwalior, Nagpur and several other Indian rulers, and specially about the wars of the rulers of Central India with each other and with the Pindari hordes. There are more than 200 letters which give news of Bhopal and Hoshangabad and contain very useful information regarding the history of Bhopal in the early part of the 19th century.”

There are altogether 31 rumals of Persian papers besides some more documents interspersed in the various Marathi rumals already described.

Mr. B. D. Verma, M.A., M.F., A.F., Professor of Persian and Urdu, Fergusson College, Poona, examined other Persian documents in the Daftar and made the following remarks about them:—

The most important papers, from the historical point of view, are the news-letters which were received by the Peshwa from the

“ Akhbar-Navisan ” (news-writers) deputed by him to the Courts of the different rulers of India. They are accurate as well as detailed. They have been written in the style of writing called *Shikestah* (broken, running hand), hence most of them present some difficulty in deciphering. For one and the same day one finds about ten important letters received from different quarters. The letters were received chiefly from the following rulers :—

Daulatrao Sindia,
Jaswantrao Holkar,
Malharrao Holkar,
Tulshibai Holkar,
Rana Zalim Singh,
Sawai Jagatsingh,
Raghoji Bhonsle,

Nawab Amir-ud-daulah Muham-
mad Amirkhan,
Muntazim Bahadur,
Ranjit Singh of Lahore,
Darbar-e-Mu'alla, Delhi Emperor,
Nawab Vazir-ul-Mumalik,
Annaji Diwan.

There are also letters from “ *Mutasaddis* ” who wrote from Ujjain, Bhopal, Haushangabad, Burhanpur, Malkapur, Khandesh etc.

All these, if combined, throw a flood of light on the confused issues in the Maratha history (1805-1817). One is surprised to find how formidable forces were working against the British in 1816 and 1817 and how tactfully and wisely Lord Hastings and his lieutenants handled the situation.

Farmans.—There are some original *farmans*, which bear *Tughras* in gold letters and beautiful seals. The *farmans* are from the Mughal emperors and Adilshahi kings.

1 Shah Jehan. (In appreciation of the services which Kheloji Bhonsla rendered to the Imperial army under Asaf Khan at the time of the conquest of Gulbarga. Date 27 Bahman, Regnal year 4, 1631 A.D.)

2 Aurangzeb.

3 Muhammad Shah.

4 Ahmed Shah.

5 Alamgir II (Aziz-ud-din).

Adilshahi farmans—

1 Ibrahim Adilshah II (has a *Tughra* in gold letters).

2 Muhammad Adilshah (Date 3 Muharram, year 1061 A.H.)

3 Ali Adilshah II (Date 25 Jamadi I, 1075).

Other documents.—In the *rumals* which have been styled as “ Returnable papers”, Professor Verma found about one thousand news-letters which supplement and complement those selected by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., from the Persian *Daftar*.

The following papers have also been preserved :—

(a) *Dastaks* and *Parwanas* in the name of the *Qiledars*, *Deshmukhs* etc. under the seals of the *Vazirs*. One of these is addressed to the officer in charge of *Haveli Aurangabad* under the seal of *Azdud Daulah*, *Fidwi-e-Muhammad Shah Badshah Ghazi*, saying “ The *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* of the *Deccan* has been paid to *Raja Shahu* as usual.” The date is 9 *Shaban* 1140 A.H. (10th March 1728).

(b) One letter of Sir John Shore to Raghoji Bhonsla. The date is 4th August 1795.

(c) A collection of the *Akhbarat* of Darbar-e-Mu'alla and the *Akhbarat* of Nizammat. These have now been placed in 9 rumals all classified.

(d) Account papers regarding the *Jama-Wasil-Baqi*, *Wasilat*, *Siyaha* etc. of pargana Haveli Ahmedabad, and Jama Kham of Sironj. Some papers mention Jafarabad and Gulshanabad.

(e) Mahzars and Iqrar-namahs under the seals of the Qazis.

(f) A code of administration, giving details how the garden crops should be taxed, year 1063 A.H.

(g) Deeds of sale and grants of land.

(h) A document containing the articles of agreement between the East India Company and Amir-ud-daulah Muhammad Amir Khan, dated the 9th November 1817.

Manuscripts.—The following manuscripts have been found but they are incomplete :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Gulistan. | 5 A long poem in the Deccani Urdu. |
| 2 Diwan-e-Brahman, in Persian. | |
| 3 Inshai Har Karan. | 6 A Puran, probably " <i>Shiva-puran</i> " |
| 4 Inshai Jami. | translated into Persian. |

Sir Jadunath Sarkar spent several days during 1925, 1930 and 1931 examining these Persian papers and has spoken of them in nearly the same strain as Professor B. D. Verma.

Copper-plates.—There appears to be an impression in some quarters that the Alienation Office contains a number of old copper-plates of historical value. This is not correct. There are only four copper-plates at the Alienation Office, two of them in the Devanagari script, one in Kanarese and one in Persian. The language of the first two is an incorrect form of Sanskrit and they refer to the Chalukya king Satyashraya Pulakeshin.

About the Kanarese copper-plate Dr. Fleet writes as follows :—

"The date of this charter is the month Bhadrapad of Shak Samvat 1107 expired, falling in A. D. 1185. It records that the people of the district assembled at Maningavalli (Managolli in the Bagewadi taluka, Bijapur district) and granted assignments out of the taxes to a merchant named Bammisetti."

The supposed copper-plate relating to an inam granted by the king of Bedar to one Chive of Purandar and mentioned by R. B. Vad in his *Sanads and Letters* (p. 7) is not a copper-plate at all but a hand-written transcript of one which has apparently disappeared.

The Persian copper-plate, says Professor Verma, is a farman by Muhammad Adilshah of Bijapur issued to Fazil Afzulkhan regarding grant of Inam lands to Jijappa Naik at Kot, dated 10 Rajab 1063 A.H. (28th May 1653).

29. *What further work remains to be done.*—The historical research work carried out by the present compiler and his staff had to be done against time and therefore their attention was concentrated on the most important papers only. There are many topics of historical importance to which it is necessary in this hand-book to draw the attention of future workers :—

1. There are 267 rumals of Chitnisi papers from which those found most important were picked out and printed. But the papers that were rejected are by no means worthless. They must all be sorted and arranged according to the regimes of the Peshwas. Those who can afford the required time and labour should carry this out and pick out whatever can still be found of historical importance.

2. It has not been found possible to extract the pith of the Peshwas' Diaries fully for all the years for which they exist. Only a few years up to about 1761 have been looked into and the matter extracted therefrom has been incorporated in the selections. But the work deserves to be completed for all the years now left untouched, particularly from 1761 onward.

3. Similarly, the ledgers of the Diaries or the Ghadnis will yield much useful information, particularly about the various families and topics of social and economic interest.

4. There are, besides, many English files which have never been studied for historical purposes ; but the present examination of them has convinced the compiler that they will amply repay the labours of any student who could devote the necessary time to them by reason both of their purely historical value as well as the light that they throw on contemporary economics.

5. There are 549 rumals of Gujarati papers which also deserve to be examined by students of the history of Gujerat.

6. There is still much material at the Daftar for research students to utilize history, particularly in the case of several old historical families, either extinct or extant, if they care to avail themselves of the facilities for study offered by Government. Not only could Indian states and their rulers enrich their own personal histories, but nearly all Maratha families in the country whose ancestors made the history of this nation, will find in this store-house much which they can cherish with pride, provided that they will afford the labour and application which such research necessarily presupposes.

The rumals of the Peshwas' Daftar which are likely to be found immediately useful by a student of Maratha history are :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (1) Shahu Daftar, | (4) Satara Maharajas' Daftar and |
| (2) Chitnisi papers, | Pratapsinh's diaries, |
| (3) The Peshwas' Diaries | (5) Returnable papers, |
| and Ghadnis, | (6) English files lists Nos. 5, 6, 10, 15 and 16. |

RULES FOR INSPECTION

The orders of Government which are contained in Government Resolution No. 2806 dated 2nd November 1921, delegate to the Commissioner, Central Division, power to permit applicants to examine the Alienation Office Records without payment of the prescribed fees. Such permission should only be given to genuine students of history who are likely to make good use of it.

The approved rules run as follows :—

1. The Commissioner, Central Division, has full power to grant permission to a genuine student of history to examine the Records at the Alienation Office ; he has also the power to refuse permission in any particular case.

2. No search, inspection or copies of documents will be allowed where such a course would be considered prejudicial to the interest of Government.

3. The applicant should specify the period for which he wants the permission to continue. If he wishes to extend the period once fixed, he must make a fresh application.

4. While there is no desire on the part of Government to obstruct historical research, want of accommodation and the necessity of proper supervision will be the main considerations on which each application will be disposed of and, it seems, not more than 6 persons can be allowed such permission at a time under present circumstances. The question of improving the facilities now afforded for study is under the consideration of Government ; but it is obvious that the great mass of material now being published is ample for any save the most advanced students.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF POONA RESIDENCY RECORDS PREPARED BY SIR JADUNATH SARKAR
(*vide p. 35*)

New No.	Description.	Old number.
1	Outward, 8-3-1786 to 22-12-1786. Malet's despatches to the Governor-General and the Governors of Bombay and Madras. Describe his audiences with Peshwa and Nana Fadnis—War waged by Nizam and Peshwa against Tipu—French intrigue at Poona, etc.	File 1.
2	Inward, 10-1-1787 to 31-12-1787. Despatches from the Governor-General and the Residents with Mahadji Sindia (Kirkpatrick and Palmer)—Letters from the Residents (and also from Mahadji) to Cornwallis and Cornwallis' replies, intelligence from Northern India touching Mahadji's campaign against the Rajputs, policy towards Tipu, etc.	File 2.
3	Inward, 28-3-1787 to 11-6-1788. Despatches from Kirkpatrick, Resident with Sindia, sent from Futtahgarh (in the Agra province), relating to Mahadji Sindia's affairs, Delhi Court news, review of the political situation, etc., up to Oct. 1787—Cornwallis to Kirkpatrick censuring him (p. 69), Kirkpatrick replaced by Palmer (Oct. 1787). Pp. 75-108 contain letters from Kirkpatrick after being relieved, 27th Oct. 1787 to June 1788.	File 3.
4	Inward, 23-2-1789 to 10-11-1789. Despatches from the Governor-General and from the Residents with Mahadji Sindia (Palmer) and the Nizam (Kennaway), from Madras, Lucknow, Nagpur, and Bombay: intelligence from Agra, Benares, etc., 728 pp.	File 4.
5	Outward, 8-1-1790 to 27-11-1790. Malet's despatches	File 5.
6	Inward, 27-1-1790 to 4-10-1790. Governor-General's correspondence; war with Tipu Sultan.	File 6.

- | | | Old number. |
|----|--|-------------|
| 7 | Inward, 5-1-1790 Despatches from Residents with Sindia
to 2-9-1791. (Palmer), Nizam (Kennaway), Nawab
of Oudh (Ives), etc.—Cornwallis's war
with Tipu, a very large number of
letters from Hyderabad, Poona and Tipu
illustrating the war and full details of the
peace negotiations. Only one letter of
1790 (5th Jan.), all the rest of 1791. | File 7. |
| 8 | Outward, 3-1-1791 Malet's despatches, war with Tipu
to 30-12-1791. | File 8. |
| 9 | Inward, 8-1-1792 Despatches from the Governor-General.
to 26-12-1792. War with Tipu. | File 9. |
| 10 | Outward, 5-1-1792 With one (p. 439) of 1791 (3rd Jan. 1791)
to 25-12-1793. Malet's despatches. Mahadji Sindia
in Poona, operations of Capt. Little's
detachment. 823 pp. | File 10. |
| 11 | Inward, 27-12-1792 Despatches from Resident at Hyderabad
to 16-12-1793. (Kennaway). | File 11. |
| 12 | Inward, 2-1-1793 Miscellaneous despatches from Governor-
to 17-9-1793. General concerning peace negotiations
with Tipu. | File 12. |
| 13 | Inward, 30-1-1794 Despatches from Calcutta concerning
to 6-12-1794. affairs at Poona and Hyderabad. | File 13. |
| 14 | Outward, 5-1-1794 Malet's despatches to the Resident at
to 5-7-1794. Hyderabad, relating to Mir Alam's
abortive peace negotiations at Poona, and
other documents connected therewith,
minute details, also sidelights on the
inner working of the Nizam's Court,
Azam-ul-umara's policy. | File 14. |
| 15 | Outward, 6-1-1794 Malet's despatches. Many to Governor-
to 27-12-1794. General (Sir John Shore), Mahadji
Sindia's death, Daulat Rao Sindia's
accession and early acts, several papers
(pp. 175-210) on the subject of No. 14
above. Aba Chitnis breaks with Daulat
Rao. | File 15. |

New No.	Description.	Old number.
16	Inward, 1-1-1795 Despatches from Resident at Hyderabad (Kirkpatrick). Add the sheets in Loose bundle 2,—rebellion of Nizam's son, Raymond's attempt to secure Kadappa, Kirkpatrick counteracts French intrigues.	File 16 and Loose bundle 2.
17	Inward, 26-9-1796 Despatches from the Resident at Hyderabad (Kirkpatrick) to Governor-General.	File 17 and Loose bundle 4.
18	Inward, 1795-1796 .. Despatches from Resident with Sindia (Palmer) to Sir John Shore, Malet, etc., File No. 18, pp. 1-72 and Loose bundle 2 (five letters, 20th July 1795 to 23rd April 1796) and 3 (three letters, June 1796). Despatches from Resident at Hyderabad (Kirkpatrick), File 18, pp. 73 to 610 (end), Kirkpatrick counteracts Raymond's influence at Hyderabad, secures surrender of M. Martin (a French prisoner of war), Baptiste Talhiade arrested at Madras, expedition of English detachment to Raichur.	File 18 and Loose bundles 2, 3.
19	Outward, 1796 .. Malet's despatches concerning Poona affairs.	File 19.
20	Outward, 1797 .. Malet's despatches concerning Poona affairs.	File 20.
21	Outward, 1798 .. Palmer's despatches concerning Poona affairs (9th Jan. 1798 to 7th Mar. 1798), Palmer to Governor-General about the activities of Tipu, the Peshwa, etc.	File 21 and Loose bundles 5, 6.
22	Inward, 3-8-1798 Despatches from Resident with Daulat Rao Sindia (P. Bradshaw acting, Collins from 30th Sept. 1798) to Governor-General, news-letters on Delhi Court, Sikhs, Zaman Shah, factions in Sindia's Court, Begam Samru, Lakba Dada's rebellion. Collins visits Jaipur to secure surrender of Wazir Ali.	File 22.

New No.	Description.		Old number.
23	Inward, 2-12-1799 to 26-7-1800.	Despatches from Resident with Daulat Rao Sindia (Collins) to Governor-General, etc., Lakba Dada, the rebellion of the Bais, Rajput campaigns of Sindia, Ambaji, French generals, etc.	Loose bundle 8.
24	Inward, 1799 ..	Governor-General's despatches to Resident at Poona.	Loose bundle 7.
25	Outward, 2-1-1799 to 7-3-1800.	Despatches from Resident at Poona (Palmer).	File 23.
26	Outward, 1800 ..	Poona Resident's correspondence regarding affairs of Poona, Kolhapur and Mysore.	Loose bundle 9.
27	Inward, 22-8-1800 to 7-12-1801.	Despatches from the Resident at Hyderabad (Kirkpatrick) (K.'s Muhammadan bride, pp. 168, etc.).	File 24.
28	Inward, 30-12-1801 to 27-2-1802.	Despatches from Resident at Hyderabad (Kirkpatrick).	File 25.
29	Outward, 1801 ..	Letters from Resident at Poona (B. Close).	Loose bundle 1.
30	Outward, 1802 ..	Letters from Resident at Poona (B. Close).	Loose bundle 1.
31	Inward, 1802-1811 ..	Munro's reports on the revenue settlement in the ceded districts.	File 27 and L. B.
31A	Inward, 26-2-1802 to 2-1-1803.	Mostly reports from Baroda	File 26 and L. B.
32	Inward, 1802 ..	Holkar's activities in Khandesh and Gujarat—the Peshwa's landing at Bassein and Amrit Rao's embassy.	Loose bundle 1.
33	Inward and Outward, 1802-1803.	Letters from and to Resident at Hyderabad.	L. B. 14.
34	Outward, 1802-1803..	Letters from Poona Residents, with a few inwards.	L. B. 15.

New No.	Description.	Old number.
35	Inward, 1803 .. Developments subsequent to the Treaty of Bassein,—Military operations in Gujarat (L. B. 16). Hostilities between Kolhapur and Savantvadi (L. B. 17). To and from Kirkpatrick (Hyderabad) and to Barry close (Poona).	L. B. 18.
36	Inward, 24-4-1803 Despatches from the Governor-General .. to 13-2-1804.	File 28.
37	Inward, 29-4-1803 Mostly letters from Governor-General to Close, Collins, Peshwa, Sindia, Bhonsla and Governor of Madras. One letter from Close to Governor-General (pp. 657-667).	File 29.
38	Inward, 1803 .. Collins to Governor-General (27th February 1803 to 30th June 1803), also Governor-General to Collins and Close to Collins. Letters from Arthur Wellesley and Close.	L. B. 17.
39	Inward, 10-7-1803 Despatches from Residents with Daulat R. Sindia (Collins up to end of August 1803 and Malcolm in January and February 1804),—many letters from Arthur Wellesley, Malcolm's peace negotiations with Sindia, his remarks on the treaty of defensive alliance, full text of treaty (pp. 263-268).	File 32.
40	Inward, 28-6-1803 Refers entirely to Gujarat,—Surat, Baroda, to 19-12-1803. Bulsar, Songarh and Bombay, mostly minor affairs. Holkar's depredations near Aurangabad, Pimpalner, etc.	File 30.
41	Inward, 12-7-1803 Despatches from the Resident at Hyderabad. to 26-2-1803.	File 31
42	Inward, 1804 .. Correspondence concerning the Peshwa, Sindia, Holkar, Gaikwad and other chiefs.	L. B. 19.
43	Inward, 24-2-1804 Miscellaneous, administrative .. to 30-8-1804.	.. File 33.

New No.	Description.				Old number.
44	Inward, 25-5-1804 to 14-9-1804.	Miscellaneous ; equipment of the subsidiary force, Poona, etc.			File 34.
45	Inward, 4-12-1804 to 6-7-1805.	Despatches from the Governor-General regarding affairs of Sindia and Holkar.			File 35.
46	Inward, 1805 ..	Despatches from Resident with Sindia ..			Loose bundle 20.
47	Inward, 15-8-1804 to 29-12-1804.	Despatches from the Resident at Hyderabad (Kirkpatrick).			File 38.
48	Inward, 1805 ..	Despatches from the Resident at Hyderabad.			Loose bundle 21.
49	Inward, 1804 to 19-4-1809.	Miscellaneous			File 36.
50	Inward, 18-9-1804 to 16-1-1805.	Miscellaneous			File 37.
51	Outward, 28-1-1805 to 23-7-1805.	Sydenham's reports on the affairs of the Poona Government.			File 39.
52	Inward, 28-1-1805 to 10-4-1806.	Munro's reports on revenue and customs ..			File 40.
53	Outward, 17-5-1805 to 13-6-1805.	Miscellaneous			File 41.
54	Inward, 16-8-1805 to 14-3-1806.	Miscellaneous. (Relations with Peshwa, Commissariat services, subsidiary force).			File 42.
55	Outward, 4-5-1805 to 22-6-1805.	Military Force at Poona .. .			File 43.
56	Inward, 30-4-1805 to 29-7-1807.	Military department, movement of troops..			File 44.
57	Inward, June 1805 to 4-2-1806.	Despatches from Resident, Hyderabad ..			File 45.
58	Inward, 22-8-1806 to 8-9-1807.	Despatches from Resident, Hyderabad ..			File 46.

New No.	Description.	Old number.
59	Inward, 13-9-1807 Despatches from Resident, Nagpur to 18-9-1807.	.. File 47.
60	Inward, 7-3-1807 Miscellaneous, administrative to 18-6-1807.	.. File 48.
61	Inward, 30-9-1807 Despatches from the Government of Madras. to 15-5-1810.	File 49.
62	Outward, 7-2-1802 Despatches from Resident, Poona to 18-11-1808.	.. File 50.
63	Inward, 13-2-1807 Despatches from Sindia's Residency to 27-7-1809.	.. File 51.
64	Inward, 1808 .. Activities of Holkar and those of other chiefs in Central India, containing also a report on the Kathiawar Princes.	Loose bundle 22.
65	Inward, 25-10-1808 Miscellaneous, Instruction of Bombay Government. Extracts of payments, etc. to 12-6-1807.	File 52.
66	Inward, 15-12-1808 Despatches from Hyderabad Residency to 18-4-1810.	.. File 53.
67	Outward, 2-1-1809 Despatches from Resident, Poona, regarding affairs of the Peshwa's Government. to 7-1-1811.	File 54.
68	Inward, 22-8-1809 Correspondence regarding the military department. to 10-2-1809.	File 55.
69	Inward, 18-2-1809 Miscellaneous to 28-9-1809.	.. File 56.
70	Inward, 21-8-1809 Despatches from Sindia's camp to 6-10-1811.	.. File 57.
71	Inward, 14-8-1809 Correspondence : Audit department to 1813.	.. File 58
72	Inward, 25-9-1810 Instructions from the Government of Bombay. to 3-1-1812.	File 59.

New No.	Description.				Old number.
73	Inward.	19-10-1809	Despatches from the Resident, Nagpur	.. File 60.	
		to 24-6-1812.			
74	Inward.	28-8-1810	Miscellaneous .. ..	.. File 61.	
		to 4-12-1811.			
75	Inward.	30-1-1811	Bombay .. ..	.. File 62.	
		to 21-5-1811.			
76	Outward.	18-3-1811	Despatches from Resident at Poona	File 63.	
		to 3-9-1812.	(Elphinstone).		
77	Outward.	1812	.. Despatches from Elphinstone. Resident at Poona. regarding relations with Savantvadi and negotiations with the Pancee.	Loose bundle 25.	
78	Outward.	1812	.. Despatches from Elphinstone about Savantvadi and the Southern Junjurs, and the dispute between the Peshwa and the Raja of Kolhapur.	L. B. 24.	
79	Inward and Outward.	1813.	Miscellaneous papers about Savantvadi, the Peshwa and despatches from the Resident, Agra.	L. B. 25.	
80	Outward.	1813	.. Despatches from Elphinstone. Resident at Poona. concerning the Peshwa's relations with Baroda and Kolhapur.	L. B. 26.	
81	Inward.	30-6-1811	Miscellaneous .. ..	.. File 64.	
		to 15-6-1812.			
82	Inward.	7-10-1811	Miscellaneous .. ..	.. File 65.	
		to 7-5-1812.			
83	Inward.	5-5-1812	Despatches from the Resident at Dehli	File 66.	
		to 13-9-1812.	(subsidiary force).		
84	Inward.	22-8-1812	Despatches from R. Strachey, Resident with Sindia.	File 67.	
		to 25-7-1813.			
85	Inward.	31-8-1812	Despatches from Junjurs. Resident at Nagpur.	File 68.	
		to 2-11-1814.			

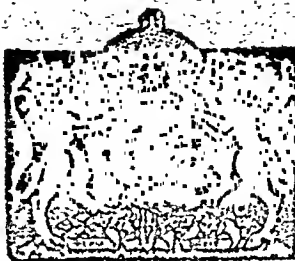
New No.	Description.	Old number.
86	Inward, 28-7-1813 Despatches from the Government of Bombay. to 28-12-1813.	File 69.
87	Inward, 4-9-1816 Despatches from R. Strachey, Resident with Sindhia. to 30-11-1814.	File 70.
88	Inward, 1816 .. Despatches from the Resident with Sindia.	L. B. 27.
89	Inward, 13-7-1816 Despatches from the Resident at Lucknow. to 18-9-1816.	File 71.
90	Inward, 1817 .. Despatches from the Resident at Lucknow.	L. B. 28.
91	Inward, 11-4-1814 Despatches received by the Resident at Poona. to 9-12-1814.	File 72.
92	Inward, 1817 .. Correspondence on the last Maratha war ..	L. B. 29.
93	Inward, 26-11-1817 Correspondence on the last Maratha war .. to 5-5-1818.	File 73.
30	Bundles of loose papers of administrative nature.	



APPENDIX 2.

PAPERS SELECTED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH. (*Vide p. 37.*)

No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.	No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.
	<p>(i) PAPERS SELECTED FROM CHITNISI RUMALS AND PARASNIS TRANSCRIPTS (1-38).</p> <p>Bajirao Ballal (1720-1740).</p> <p>1 1 Private. 2 Shahu and his Sardars. 3 The Dabhades. 4 The Nizam and the Peshwa. 5 Northern India affairs. 6 Shahu's affairs at Satara. 7 Konkan affairs.</p> <p>2 1 Social matters. 2 Administration. 3 Miscellaneous.</p> <p>Parasnis Transcripts.</p> <p>3 1 Northern India. 2 Shahu and the Peshwa. 3 Konkan affairs. 4 The Peshwa and the Nizam. 5 Administration. 6 Transcripts without originals.</p> <p>Balaji Bajirao (1740-1761).</p> <p>4 1 The Peshwa and his Sardars. 2 Private life. 3 General Administration.</p> <p>5 1 General Administration.</p> <p>6 1 Military administration. 2 Konkan affairs. 3 Gujarat affairs.</p> <p>7 1 The Bhonsles of Nagpur. 2 Karnatak affairs.</p> <p>8 1 Tarabai and Ramraja. 2 The Nizam.</p>		<p>Balaji Bajirao (1740-1761)—contd.</p> <p>9 1 Social and religious. 2 Northern India affairs.</p> <p>Parasnis Transcripts.</p> <p>10 1 Gujarat affairs. 2 Karnatak affairs. 3 Private life. 4 The Bhonsles of Nagpur. 5 Northern India affairs. 6 The Nizam. 7 Administration. 8 Konkan affairs.</p> <p>Madhavrao Ballal (1761-1772).</p> <p>11 1 General administration. 2 Judicial administration.</p> <p>12 1 General administration. 2 Accounts. 3 Artillery.</p> <p>13 1 Northern India affairs. 2 The Peshwa and the Nizam. 3 Letters written by Mahadji Sindia.</p> <p>14 1 Karnatak affairs. 2 Konkan affairs. 3 The Jats. 4 Letters about Gopikabai. 5 Pretender of Sadashivrao Bhau.</p> <p>15 1 The Bhonsles of Nagpur. 2 Private, Social and Religious. 3 Babuji Naik and the Peshwa. 4 Bhil and Koli risings. 5 The Peshwa's mengineer. 6 The Sindia and other sardars. 7 Letters to Vishvasrao Lakshman. 8 Miscellaneous.</p>



Hand Book
to the
Records in the Alienation Office
Poona

Compiled by
G. S. SARDESAI, B.A.

By authority of the Government of Bombay

[Price—Annas 11. or 1s. 2d.]

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Finally it is the editor's pleasant task to acknowledge the loyal help he has received from Mr. K. P. Kulkarni, M.A., and his staff who have spared no effort in mastering the technical details of the work and pushing it forward to a successful conclusion.

G. S. SARDESAI.

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LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT.

1. Selected correspondence on the Poona Daftar, 1856.
2. Colonel Etheridge's Narrative of the Inam Commission, 1873.
3. Note by A. C. Logan, Commissioner, 1905.
4. Report by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, 1907.
5. Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volumes 3-13, 1921-31—
 - (A) Minutes of meetings in each volume.
 - (B) Papers read before the Commission—
 - (1) A note on Maratha Historical Records and their publication, by Parasnis, Volume III.
 - (2) Maratha Historical Records, by Mr. R. K. Ranadive, Volume VI, January 1924.
 - (3) Note on the Peshwas' Records and their historical value with a few extracts from Chitnisi letters, by Parasnis, Volume VII.
 - (4) Some notes on the records in the Poona Daftar, by Principal Rawlinson, Volume VII.
6. Introduction to the Peshwas' Diaries, by Justice Ranade.
7. Foreword to the selections from the Peshwas' Daftar, by Sir J. Sarkar, Government Central Press, Bombay.
8. Hand-book of the Bombay Records, by A. F. Kindersley.
9. Hand-book to the records of the Government of India, by A. F. M. Abdul Ali.

THE CONTENTS OF THE POONA DAFTAR—TOTAL BUNDLES 34,972—

1 Marathi Section 27,332*	2 English Section 7,482	3 Persian Section 29†	4 Gujarati Section 129‡
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The Marathi section comprises the following divisions :—

	No. of rumals.
I Shahi Daftar up to 1749	56
II Peshwa Daftar proper up to 1818	8,130
III Angria Daftar up to 1840	761
IV Satara Maharaja's Daftar 1818-48	3,867
V The Jamav Daftar up to 1818	7,864
VI Karnatak Daftar up to 1818	2,461
VII Sholapur Daftar up to 1848	882
VIII The Inam Commission Inquiry	1,889
IX Records of the British Regime	756
X Records anterior to British rule	405
XI Records of the Hakka Commission	103
XII Papers dealing with Jukat or customs..	158

Total .. 27,332

No. II in the above table, Peshwa Daftar proper, contains the following sub-divisions :—

II- 1 Diaries or rozkirds.	780	II-- 5 Pagas	694
II 2 Ghadois	771	II- 6 Pathkes	268
II 3 Jabsali	29	II- 7 Chitnisi	267
II 4 Prant Ajmas	5,297	II--8 Fragmentary Papers.	24

Total .. 8,130

No. IX, Records of the British Regime, has the following sub-divisions :—

	Rumals.
IX--1 Survey Papers	396
IX--2 Papers styled useless for history	16
IX--3 The Deccan Commissioners' Papers	171
IX- 4 Papers of the Agent to the Sardars	69
IX--5 The Note-books of the Amanatdars	104
	756

* The number of the rumals and the arrangements of the various sections of the Daftar as put down in the ferists printed in 1914 practically continue the same to the present day, although the figures may not in all cases tally exactly with those which were given by Logan in 1905. A vast mass of papers such as those that exist in the Daftar is bound to have a few changes in course of time, which however do not in the least affect its use or study. The figures in the table above are given after actual verification.

† In addition to the 29 rumals of the Persian section there are several more included in "Returnable Papers" (Section 18, p. 26) for which see the detailed description for that section.

‡ In addition to the 129 rumals of Gujarati records there are 420 more containing Gujarati papers included in the Marathi Daftar as under :—

309 Jamav (Section No. V, p. 24).

106 Records anterior to British Rule (Section X, p. 32).

5 Returnable papers (p. 27).

TH

Year		A.D.	1875.
	56		
	780		
	771		
	29		
	5297		
	694		
	268		
	267		
	24		

INTRODUCTION.

The Peshwas' Daftar at Poona is a vast collection of old Government records both historical and administrative, the value of which was thus put down by that great scholar the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., "No Government in India owns a collection of vernacular state papers that approaches in interest and importance those of the Poona Daftar." These records were first rescued and collected by Mr. Elphinstone from the Peshwas' archives at Poona and handed over to the Chief Deccan Commissioner for custody. When the Commissioner-ships were abolished in 1827, the records were transferred to the charge of the Agent to the Sardars who in 1845 handed them over to the Inam Commission. When the labours of the Commission were closed in 1863, and the Alienation Office was formed, the Daftar as classified and arranged during the interval came to be entrusted to that office. It was first located in the Wada of Nana Fadnis whence it was removed to the present stone building in 1890. .

This building is of solid stone with one ground and one upper floor, containing 8 large rooms, each room accommodating 8 strong iron racks with 8 shelves in each rack. The rack is 12 feet high, 3 feet 3 inches wide and 8 feet 2 inches long. Machinery for extinguishing fire is always ready and the whole building is washed clean every month. There is no arrangement for lighting the building either with oil or electricity owing to fear of fire.

There exists an impression outside that "the records of the Peshwas' Daftar have already suffered from the ravages of time and that it is urgently needed that something should be immediately done to prevent further injury".* This impression is entirely incorrect. Not a single paper, since the day the Daftar came into British custody, has been destroyed or has decayed save by the natural process of time, which it is difficult to prevent in the case of such huge

* Dr. Surendranath Sen—The Indian Historical Quarterly for June 1932, page 395,

records. All that is possible for the preservation and care of the papers is being scrupulously attended to, and little more can be done in this respect. The Poona Residency Records are however rapidly decaying.

A descriptive guide to this historic collection has long been a desideratum. The Daftar needed a systematic index or a hand-book on the lines of that for the India Office Records by Foster. But considering the vastness of the collection and the present rigid arrangement of the Daftar, to prepare a useful and comprehensive guide is not an easy task. This hand-book therefore concerns itself only with those papers that are of historical interest and of the pre-British period of the Peshwas, i.e. the Prime Ministers of the Chatrapati of Satara, whose period extended a little over one hundred years from 1713 to 1818. Nor is this hand-book intended to supersede the various illuminating reports like those of Logan and Jackson : indeed it is, in its earlier portions, based on those reports, and merely seeks to offer such directions as will guide those who wish to continue their historical researches at the Alienation Office. Its object is to indicate in sufficient detail the original nucleus of the Daftar, its subsequent additions and arrangement, and the steps taken for its historical exploration from time to time, including the results of the latest research carried out during a period of four years from 1929 to 1933.

CHAPTER I.

PAST REVIEW.

1. *The Peshwas' Daftar in 1819.*—When the war with the Peshwa was over and the Maratha Empire passed to the English, Elphinstone asked his Assistant Mr. J. M. Macleod to take charge of the Peshwas' Daftar which was located at the house of Nana Fadnis and other places in the city. Mr. Macleod accordingly collected the papers, and employed Govindpant Tatya Daftardar and Ganeshpant Pendse to examine and draw up a list of the Rumals according to years. This list has now been discovered in the Daftar and is found dated 15th April 1819. As it is the first important description of the Peshwas' Daftar, it is translated and printed below, in full, in order to convey a correct idea of its volume and extent. It was this arrangement which existed when the Amanatdars took charge of the Daftar in 1835. They had possession of it for seven years, during which they classified and labelled nearly two-thirds of the Rumals, when Mr. Goldsmid took charge of the Daftar. During the operations of the Inam Commission the Daftar was thoroughly overhauled and a fresh arrangement effected which has practically existed to the present day. The following is an English rendering of the original list.

“A list of rumals of the Peshwas' Daftar as it existed in the house of Nana Fadnis. It was drawn up by Daftardar Govindpant Tatya and Shrinivasrao and Ganeshrao Pendse on 15th April 1819.

118 for the Salasin Decade (1730) :—

17 for 1730	8 for 1735
1 for 1731	16 for 1736
7 for 1732	15 for 1737
12 for 1733	16 for 1738
9 for 1734	17 for 1739

266 for the Arbain Decade (1740) :—

38 for 1740	25 for 1745
36 for 1741	21 for 1746
30 for 1742	14 for 1747
19 for 1743	31 for 1748
20 for 1744	32 for 1749

478 for the Khamsain Decade :—

63 for 1750	65 for 1755
46 for 1751	70 for 1756
46 for 1752	17 for 1757
51 for 1753	31 for 1758
65 for 1754	24 for 1759

1,858 for the Sitain Decade :—

53 for 1760	255 for 1765
85 for 1761	269 for 1766
63 for 1762	269 for 1767
89 for 1763	307 for 1768
211 for 1764	257 for 1769

2,831 for the Sabain Decade :—

284 for 1770	155 for 1775
296 for 1771	234 for 1776
313 for 1772	306 for 1777
344 for 1773	297 for 1778
262 for 1774	240 for 1779

2,551 for the Sammanin Decade :—

310 for 1780	251 for 1785
164 for 1781	257 for 1786
323 for 1782	215 for 1787
314 for 1783	168 for 1788
355 for 1784	194 for 1789

679 for the Tissain Decade :—

173 for 1790	20 for 1795
166 for 1791	23 for 1796
134 for 1792	17 for 1797
107 for 1793	12 for 1798
14 for 1794	13 for 1799

8,681

3,003 rumals arranged according to Mahals.

2,462 placed on the stands in the back square of the Wada.

80 about Saranjams.

297 about Kirds.

44 transactions year by year.

120 (approximately) in the boxes in the front square.

3,003 These belong to years after 1793.

5,764 Not arranged according to years.

805	1,239	193
222	482	807
47	1,512	378
81	..	..
<hr/> 5,764		

230 in use for current work to be arranged according to Subhas.

17,678

Of these

5,667 have their index cards stuck on after examining the contents:—

118 for 1730-39
 266 for 1740-49
 478 for 1750-59
 756 for 1760-69
 936 for 1770-79
 2,462 in the back square.
 80 Saranjam rumals,
 297 Kirds,
 44 transactions,
 230 Current Office,

5,667

12,011 for which index cards have to be prepared after examining the contents :—

1,102 for 1760-69	120 in the boxes.
1,795 for 1770-79	3,793 in the boxes.
2,551 for 1780-89	1,971 for Hasham troops
679 for 1790-99.	and Kothi.

Of these 12,011

6,247 arranged according to years ;
 5,764 not so arranged.

Of the 17,678 rumals

11,914 are arranged according to years and index-cards attached,
 5,764 have to be arranged into classes and kept in proper order.

17,678

On 15th September 1819 Mr. Macleod made his report in which he writes* :—

“ After the occupation of Poona in November 1817 the records were found in different places, in a state of the utmost disorder, but considering all circumstances, in a state tolerably complete for a period of 88 years, i.e. from 1130 A (A.D. 1729) up to the breaking out of the war (1817) with the exception of a blank of about seven years, i.e. from 1157 (1757 A.D.) to 1163 (1763 A.D.) inclusive, of which most of the records were burnt when Poona was attacked by the Nizam ; for the 27 years preceding this blank, the Daftar is moderately perfect and for the thirty-two succeeding years up to 1197 (1796 A.D.) the accession of Bajirao, the records are nearly complete, particularly from 1774 when Nana Fadnis came into full power ; but during the reign of Bajirao, the last 21 years, they are by no means full.”

* Selected correspondence on the Poona Daftar, p. 3.

It is not clear from the above list of the rumals which papers were burnt : and if at all some papers were missing, how could those only for the seven years have been burnt and not the whole of the Peshwas' Records? Evidently there is some misapprehension on this point. Many papers have now been discovered and printed referring to those seven years and the Diaries for these years are also extant. Since these remarks of Mr. Macleod have been copied by subsequent writers, it is necessary to correct this wrong impression. There are certainly many gaps in the Daftar, but they do not relate exclusively to the seven years 1757-63, mentioned by Mr. Macleod.

2. *The History and personnel of the Inam Commission**.—The Poona Daftar or the Peshwas' Daftar is now understood to mean the remarkable repository of old Modi Records of pre-British regimes, containing registers and accounts of the Maratha Government proper and a huge mass of district and village revenue accounts subsequently collected by British Officers (Report Inam C. p. 46). Elphinstone states that "he sent for the principal persons belonging to the Peshwas' Daftar and employed them to collect the old records". A committee with Mr. Goldsmid, C.S., as President was appointed in 1843 to investigate the alienations of the Southern Maratha Country, and this in course of time developed into the Inam Commission with its powers of adjudicating on all Inams in the Deccan, Khandesh and the Southern Maratha country. When the Inam Commission was placed on a regular judicial footing by Act XI of 1852, Mr. Hart, the Inam Commissioner, "was authorised (letter No. 20, dated 25th March 1852) to take possession, with a view to their better arrangement and security, of the various old accounts required for the operations of the Commission from the officers and others in whose charge they were (Report Inam C. p. 48). The commission worked vigorously till 1857 and thereafter nominally till 1863 when it was superseded by the Summary Settlement Inquiry (Act II

* The following personnel of the Inam Commission will be found of interest :—

- 1 Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, 16th June 1843, Member of Inam Committee when first the measure was started as an experiment.
- 2 Honourable William Hart, 17th January 1844, Inam Commissioner.
- 3 Lt.-Col. M. T. Gordon, 18th August 1847, Inam Commissioner.
- 4 Capt. C. J. Griffith, 23rd March 1851, Assistant Inam Commissioner.
- 5 Br.-Genl. J. W. Schneider, 22nd May 1851, Assistant Inam Commissioner.
- 6 Lt.-Col. T. H. Cowper, 23rd May 1851, Inam Commissioner.
- 7 Mr. Charles James Manson, 28th June 1851, Inam Commissioner.
- 8 Col. A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I., 12th April 1852, Inam Commissioner.
- 9 Mr. F. S. Chapman, 23rd Jun : 1852, Inam Commissioner.
- 10 Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, 12th May 1856, Inam Commissioner.
- 11 Maj. P. Dods, 22nd June 1856, Inam Commissioner.
- 12 Mr. W. G. Pedder, 14th February 1859, Inam Commissioner.

The Commission was placed on a judicial footing on 25th March 1852.

of 1863). It had two branches (1) the Commission for the S.D. (the Southern Maratha Country and Sholapur) with Messrs. Goldsmid, Hart, Manson and Capt. Gordon as members; and (2) the Commission for the N. D. (Deccan and Khandesh) with Capt. Cowper and Messrs. Dods and Griffith. Capt. Cowper, first appointed in 1851, ultimately became head of both branches with the title of Commissioner of Alienations, and held it till 1861. It was in a great measure due to the energy and tact of this officer that the instructions of Government were successfully carried out. As it was found difficult to effect a clear-cut classification and proper arrangement of the diversified mass of old papers, the precaution was taken of stamping each paper with a combination of letters and numbers changed each day of stamping so as to prevent the subsequent addition of forged papers. The Inam Commission was formally closed in 1863 and the continuation of its labours was entrusted to the Alienation Officer from 28th August of the same year. The Alienation Office has thus come to be in charge of all old papers which extend roughly up to the period of the Mutiny of 1857 and was located in its present building in 1890. The total extent of the Daftar is 34,972 rumals :—

27,332 Marathi + 7,482 English + 29 Persian + 129 Gujarati.

The existing arrangement of the Daftar was first effected between 1852 and 1860 by Capt. Cowper and Major Gordon, and has continued to the present day without any material alteration. The accompanying classification (p. vi) will show at a glance how the Daftar has been arranged and how an inquirer has to look for a paper in it. Each head or sub-head has its Marathi printed Ferist or a hand-list of the contents, which helps the custodians to find out an official reference quickly, but which can be used for administrative purposes only. They hardly serve any purpose of historical reference.

3. *Early attempts to investigate the Daftar for purposes of history.*—The need of investigating the Peshwas' Daftar for historical purposes has been advocated ever since the days of the Inam Commission and various schemes were put forward at different times which it is not necessary to mention at the present moment, as for one reason or another they did not materialise. The subject was seriously taken up by the late Justice Ranade, Justice Telang, and Dr. Bhandarkar whose efforts succeeded in inducing the late R. B. Vad to prepare the well-known selections from the Peshwas' Diaries and other records. The subject was again taken up by Mr. Logan, Acting Commissioner, C. D., when he prepared his elaborate note on the Peshwas' Records in 1905. He remarks : " I am inclined to think that in the vast collection of accounts of all kinds and places, hitherto untouched except for rough indexing, there is an unworked field for greatly amplifying and perhaps correcting the brief sketch of Maratha internal administration which Mr. Ranade

has attempted. The Committee (appointed by Government Resolution No. 6099, dated 27th July 1905) recommended that an officer should be appointed to examine the records systematically for historical purposes." But Mr. Logan and the Government laid more stress on the classification and indexing of the records than on exploring their historical contents, mainly because research in Maratha history had not then advanced to a point where the value of the papers could be properly assessed.

On this account the present hand-book may in one sense be considered a continuation of the valuable report of Mr. Logan, which having been prepared nearly thirty years ago required to be brought up to date: the main difference perhaps lies in the point of view of the two. Logan's object was administrative, while the object of this hand-book is mainly historical.

The question of arranging the Daftar on a scientific basis and making it available to outside students was ever present before Government but was deferred owing not only to the unwieldy nature of the task but also to the huge expense involved. Mr. Robertson in 1886 brought to the notice of the Government a project for printing the more valuable parts of the Peshwas' Diaries. The project having been sanctioned on 22nd February 1886, Rao Bahadur G. C. Vad, the Alienation Assistant, transcribed and translated 32 volumes of extracts from the Peshwas' Diaries and from the Satara and Poona Daftars. These were handed over to the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society for publication in 1897 and have since been printed and made available in altogether 13 Volumes, 9 Volumes of which refer to the diaries, one contains Kaifiyats and Yadis, another Sanads and Letters, a third Treaties and Agreements, and the fourth legal decisions. The last volume of these appeared in 1914, and the portions that still remained unpublished were brought together and printed by Parasnis in his Journal under the title पेशवे दतरांतील सनदा पत्रांतील माहिती व निचडक कागदपत्र (सरंजान चाचा), "Selections from sanads and letters and lists of Saranjans".

Government however did not rest satisfied with the extracts from the Diaries, and by the resolution of 22nd May 1906 appointed the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., a well-known oriental scholar, "to examine the records of the Alienation Office for the preparation of a calendar of the Peshwas' Daftar." Accordingly Mr. Jackson examined the Daftar and made on 25th May 1907 his learned report which marks a distinct stage in the advancement of research in Maratha History. He realised the value of these records for constructing an original history of the Marathas. He observed "that no Government in India owns a collection of vernacular state papers that approaches in interest and importance those of the Poona Daftar, and it is, I venture to think, the duty of Government to make them available to all students of Indian

History". He thus "advocated a complete publication of the whole records by means of calendars of all documents prior to 1818 and requested Government to take the work in hand by degrees as means and qualified editors may be available". His aim was to give in these calendars all the essential facts so that students of history might be able to use the calendars as a substitute for the originals except on special points. He then submitted estimates to carry out the scheme which, we may be sure, would have fructified, had not the hand of the assassin cut short the career of this eminent scholar shortly after.

The Great War intervened and the subject was allowed to rest for some years. In the meantime a few devoted private workers had vastly extended the boundaries of our knowledge of Maratha History. Rajwade, Khare and Parasnis published a very large number of original historical papers obtained from private families, thus fostering the study of Maratha history and rousing keen interest in the subject throughout India, especially through the various universities. In 1911 was established the Poona Historical Society known as the Bharat Itihas Sanishodhak Mandal which is still conducting historical research in Western India.

4. *Discussions by the Historical Records Commission.*—This rapid increase of public interest in historical studies received a special impetus from the annual sessions of the Historical Records Commission in the Presidency towns of India. The discussion of the Peshwas' Daftar will be found to have occupied a prominent place and occasionally roused a friendly controversy in which Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Principal Rawlinson, the late R. B. Parasnis and some other members of the Commission took an active part. These discussions had their desired effect. The Government of India urged upon the Government of Bombay the desirability of exploring the Peshwas' Daftar for purposes of history and as soon as funds were available, the Bombay Government started the work in 1929.

At the Bombay Session of the H. R. C.'s meeting on 4th January 1921 R.B. Parasnis read a valuable paper giving interesting information about the Daftar and its contents. He remarks: "The Peshwas' Daftar at Poona was considered to be the store-house of Maratha history and several attempts were made to secure access to it by the late Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Justice Ranade in the times of Lord Reay. Later on the Government of Bombay of their own accord offered some facilities to students of established reputation like Dr. Bhandarkar and Justice Ranade. The latter asked me to undertake the work of examining the Peshwas' Daftar as a labour of love under the auspices of the D. V. T. Society. I readily consented to the proposal and immediately permission was secured for me to see the Chitnisi papers. Out of these I have

selected ten thousand letters as of great historical value. Besides the Chitnisi papers there are in the Daftar thousands of documents containing most valuable historical information and I am glad to observe Government saw the necessity of issuing the following volumes." A list of the printed selections is then given.

5. *Historical research initiated by the Government of Bombay (1929-33).*—In compliance with repeated requests from the Historial Records Commission as well as from the public, the Government of Bombay decided to undertake a thorough examination of the Daftar and selected for that work Mr. G. S. Sardesai, B.A. The work was started in June 1929 and is going to be completed during 1933. The budget provision for the first year was Rs. 12,000. Mr. K. P. Kulkarni, [†]M.A., was selected as Co-adjutor to Mr. Sardesai and a staff of 7 Readers was appointed under them. The first few months were spent in selecting the staff and fixing the lines of work and other preliminaries.

The grant was initially made for a year only and as there was no assurance that it would be renewed in the second year, Mr. Sardesai's main concern was to accomplish some tangible results in the short time that was allowed. When the Co-adjutor and the seven Readers were appointed, the work of examining the rumals began first with the Diaries and then with the Chitnisi papers. But a long time was occupied in determining what exactly was to be done with the papers of historical importance that were selected. The arrangement of the Daftar was already fixed and could not be disturbed. Handlisting or preparing press-lists, calendaring, cataloguing and the printing of selected papers were simultaneously put forth as the principal part of the programme to be accomplished by the staff. But whichever process was to be adopted for execution, it presupposed a detailed study of all the papers that came to hand. Whether a paper is to be merely handlisted or calendared (as Mr. Jackson had proposed) or to be fully copied and edited for printing, it had to be first accurately read and deciphered and critically studied, the date, the writer, the addressee and the occasion had to be determined before even a single line could be put down regarding its nature. These details are scarcely ever mentioned in the letters of historical import that compose the Chitnisi (correspondence) and other sections of the Daftar. The work therefore was very slow at the start. It took some time for the staff to be trained and become conversant with the materials that were to be handled. The subject had aroused the keenest interest as much in official circles as among the reading public all over India. Questions and suggestions poured in upon the workers during the Council Sessions and through the Press, to their no small embarrassment.

6. *Impracticability of Handlisting and Calendaring.*—After repeated discussions between the Commissioner, Principal Rawlinson, Sir J. Sarkar and Mr. Sardesai, handlisting and calendaring were found obviously

impracticable for an enormous nondescript mass of crores of papers contained in some 15,000 rumals, each averaging about 1,500 different documents. The two terms require a word of explanation. "A press-list, or a hand-list as it is sometimes called, means a complete list of individual documents with their names and a brief indication of their contents,*" while calendaring means giving the substance or a short extract of the original paper so as to bring out its important purport for purposes of study, since printing the originals *in extenso* involves much labour and cost. The preparation of press-lists has, however, been discontinued under the orders of the Government of India, who observed that "the progress made in India had not been satisfactory and that the system of press-listing and calendaring had been characterised as defective by the Royal Commission on the Public Records of England and Wales, press-lists being considered too meagre and calendaring a process too slow and elaborate for application to modern state papers†." Those who have been advocating this process of hand-listing for the Peshwa Daftar papers have never shown that any such lists have been successfully made in respect of any large collection of papers. The enormous mass of MS papers at the India Office has been systematically catalogued but not hand-listed. Compared to Marathi papers, English papers offer far greater convenience for arrangement and classification. Such hand-lists, even if attempted, would have taken years before any useful results could have been offered to the student; nor would a hand-list in itself be helpful to scholars; and even if at all completed, it could have served only those who could come to Poona personally and study the records on the spot during office hours at a distance of some miles from the city. But the large number of students of history all over the country not conversant with the old Modi script would have received no immediate benefit from a hand-written and unwieldy register existing at Poona.

Similarly, the method of calendaring, or giving the substance of the Marathi papers in English, was not found suitable for such Marathi papers as exist in the Daftar. Such a calendar would have required a period of many years for its completion and an outlay of money far beyond the present financial capacity of the Government, as may be inferred from the Persian calendars issued in 5 volumes by the Government of India, which involved an immense outlay of time and money. Besides, for filling up the well-known gaps of Maratha history and clearing up the large number of doubts and controversies, a verbatim printed copy of the original paper is essential for reference, and for this purpose the calendars would have been insufficient. In giving the substance of a paper it is possible for an editor to omit portions, which others might

* Handbook to the Records of Government of India, p. 2.

† Government of India Resolution No. 77 of 21st March 1919.

require or value more, and also to emphasise points which others might consider trivial. What students require is the exact reproduction of the original and no opinion or manipulation of an editor however learned.

7. *Printed selections and their indexes.*—As the exploration of the Daftar and the printing work were to go on simultaneously, it was decided to prepare small-sized selections instead of complete volumes devoted to particular subjects. As soon as a fairly large number of papers dealing with a single topic was got together, they were copied and edited for the press with short foot-notes in English so as to serve the purpose of a calendar for non-Marathi readers. As the work advanced and experience increased, improvements in method were effected and the later selections have doubtless become fuller and more accurate. The introductory notes to the various selections do not attempt to construct fresh history from the newly discovered papers, but are meant to help the student to grasp their contents. It is however obvious that even these could have been made more helpful if the printing work had been taken up after the whole Daftar had been explored. But this would doubtless have taken a longer time and a larger staff than was available.

As this work of selection and publication approached completion, money and time could be spared for the preparation of indexes. One volume containing indexes for the first twenty-five selections is already in the press, while the later selections will have their indexes issued along with them. The indexes have been made comprehensive and exhaustive and will, it is hoped, serve as a dictionary of national biography for the student of Maratha History.

Government could with difficulty provide Rs. 10,000 for this undertaking during the second and the third years and would have been compelled to abandon it in an incomplete shape, had not Sir J. Sarkar and the Government officials used their personal influence with some of the Indian Princes to make up the amount of one year's outlay by way of contributions. If this project of exploring the Peshwas' Daftar after a long and vexatious delay has reached its legitimate conclusion, it is due as much to the munificence of the donors as to the earnestness of the Government in getting it completed. It is hoped that the 8,000 or more printed pages when completed, will contain the cream of the Daftar from the point of view of the students of history and will meet all the reasonable demands of such students, particularly in respect of the Peshwa period.

CHAPTER II.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MARATHI DAFTAR.

8. *Shahu Daftar* (1).—The first division of the Peshwas' Records is known as the *Shahu Daftar* and contains papers referring approximately to the reign of King Shahu (1707–1749) who first appointed Balaji Vishvanath to the Peshwaship and conferred that office upon Balaji's son and grandson in hereditary succession. The same principle of hereditary appointments came to be confirmed in the case of the other eight ministers. The rumals comprising this daftar of Shahu number 56 and have been pretty fully ransacked by R. B. Vad whose first volume of the *Diaries* is based mainly upon selections from the *Shahu Daftar* and can be taken as a fair sample of its contents.

The present staff have again examined those 56 rumals and picked out a few more papers which have since been published in the selections. A complete printed index of names occurring in the papers of the *Shahu Daftar* exists in the Alienation Office, but it is not likely to serve any object of history. The rough contents of the 56 rumals are :—

- 8 Daily accounts.
- 1 Undated accounts.
- 3 Ledgers of grants, Vatans, Inams and Charities.
- 1 Papers of Pant Pradhans, Sachivs, Pratinidhis.
- 1 Papers of Kharkhanis, Senakarte, Senakhaskhel.
- 1 Papers of Rajadnya, Panditrao, Sumant, Nyayadhish, Mantri, Amatya and Shirke.
- 2 Papers of Fatesing Bhonsle.
- 1 Papers of Military establishments of the King.
- 6 Papers of Sarlashkar and other Military Officers.
- 1 Papers of the Senakarte.
- 10 Papers of village accounts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Konkan, Maval, Bijapur, Khandesh, Berar, Gujarat.
- 11 Papers about forts.
- 2 Papers of household matters.
- 5 Lists and copies of Sanads issued.
- 1 Cash accounts.
- 3 Ledgers of accounts.
- 11 Letters received by the King and by Tarabai and other papers.
- 6 Miscellaneous correspondence.
- 1 List of persons to be written to and some village accounts.
- 1 Statements referring to the eight Ministers.

Though this *Daftar* is small in size, it is indeed valuable for history. Little however now remains to be extracted from it.

9. *Rozkirds—or the Peshwas' Diaries* (II—1, 2, 3).—The Peshwa Daftar proper as it was collected in 1819 has been already described in section I above. It has now the following main sub-divisions :—

- II—1 Rozkirds 780 rumals
- II—2 Ghadnis 771
- II—3 Jabsali 29
- II—4 Prant Ajmas 5,297
- II—5 Pagas 694
- II—6 Pathkes 268
- II—7 Chitnisi papers 267
- II—8 Fragmentary papers 24

Total number of rumals 8,130.

The first of these sub-divisions consists of Rozkirds, popularly known as the Peshwas' Diaries, which together with its counterpart known as the Ghadnis possesses great importance for history. The word Diary as applied to these rumals is a misnomer, and appears to be an English rendering of the word Rozkird. These Diaries record mainly the daily receipts and expenditure, not only of money but of other articles as well, executed under the orders of the Peshwa himself or his representatives from day to day. Each day's sheet starts with the words राजमंडळ रोजक्रीर्द स्वारी पंतप्रधान which mean the daily accounts of the Prime Minister of the Council of State. Possibly the other Ministers of the Chhatrapati's cabinet had similar rozkirds or diaries recording their dealings, but these have not found their way into this Daftar. Some rumals of the same type belonging to the Partinidhis are however discovered in some sections. These Diaries of the Peshwas exist for 98 years from 1719 to 1817. It should not however be supposed that all the monetary transactions of the Peshwas exist here intact. There must have been many more Diaries like these and we cannot say what has been lost. What was obtained by the British Officials after the fall of the Maratha State was gradually collected and afterwards examined and put together during the regime of the Inam Commission. Nor has the original arrangement of these account papers been preserved up to the present day ; so one cannot definitely say what the exact system of Maratha accounts was. The credit sheets were long ago separated from the debit sheets, as being of immediate use for the revenue purposes of the present administration. The credit sheets contain the Dafatas or a register of the sanads of alienated lands issued by the Peshwas, which were found specially helpful by the Inam Commission in determining whether a particular sanad was genuine or spurious. Many of these Dafatas have been already published by Vad in his selections.

This subject of the separation of the credit sheets of the Diaries requires a word of explanation. It was Mr. Goldsmid who first urged the

separation of the important from the unimportant papers which had been collected together in enormous heaps, for facility of reference. He writes (pp. 46-47 Correspondence on Poona Daftar) : " The papers in which separation was most urgently required were the Rozkirds and the Ghadnis. The Huzur Rozkirds or Peshwas' Diary consist of three separate parts, known as the Pota, the Rawasudgi and the Dafata. No two parts are written on the same fold, but the transactions of each day form within themselves a whole. The Pota is again sub-divided into two parts, the Jamma and the Kharch, each of which is written on separate folds. The former is useful as it contains entries of receipts in which reference is frequently made to the terms and the dates on which alienations of land and revenue were made, grants resumed, districts given in farms, etc. The Kharch portion is altogether useless as it only shows, in minute and particular detail, the amounts paid out of the Treasury on account of food, clothes, paper, alms, allowance to household troops etc.

" The Rawasudgi in which are adjusted transactions connected with bills granted by Government in favour of its creditors, pensioners, etc., on different chiefs, local officers and others from whom public revenue was due, is useful as containing references similar to those mentioned as appearing in the Jamma portion of the Pota.

" The Dafata was that portion of the Diary in which all grants, resumptions, orders for farming districts and villages, appointments of revenue officers, etc., are noted.

" The Kharch or useless portion exceeds by at least three-fourths the whole of the rest and being written on separate sheets or rather folds, could readily have been set aside and thus the bulk of the whole been diminished and reference to the portion really useful facilitated.

" The Ghadni (II-2) may be explained in general terms, as containing or being intended to contain a classification, under their various heads, of the several details, useful and useless, to be found in the rozkirds and other accounts."

The action suggested was taken and thus for so-called official convenience or facility of reference, the original arrangement was for ever disturbed, thereby depriving the Kharch sheets of the top-heading mentioning the exact dates, the place, and the name of the person to whom they refer.

Although the credit sheets are now separately arranged, it is not difficult for a student possessing an aptitude for patient labour to set together and study both the credit and the debit sheets simultaneously. One rumal of the Diaries is often found to contain a sufficiently large mass of papers, recording sometimes the transactions of several days or months ;

while more than one rumal are sometimes required to give the details of a single operation like that of a marriage or the periodical disbursement of salaries to the various staffs.

The 780 rumals of the Diaries have been arranged under the following four more or less arbitrary divisions :—

- (i) 187 rumals (Nos. 1-187) containing separated sheets of the credit side, of all the Peshwas and some of their Sardars.
- (ii) 76 rumals (Nos. 188-263) credit sheets mostly of the Sardars although a few Peshwas' entries also exist in them.
- (iii) 279 rumals (Nos. 264-542) debit sheets corresponding to No. (i).
- (iv) 238 rumals (Nos. 543-780) debit sheets corresponding to No. (ii).

Total 780

The first sub-division of 187 rumals of the credit side and the third of 279 rumals of the debit side are not arranged according to individuals, but the second of 76 rumals and the fourth of 238 rumals have ferists according to individuals, which for easy reference can be thus mentioned.

The names of individuals in the 2nd division :—

	No. of rumals.
(1) Hari Ballal Phadke, Swari	5
(2) Chintaman Pandurang Patwardhan, Swari ..	6
(3) Ramchandra Ganesh Kanade, Swari	9
(4) Gangabai	2
(5) Trimbak Vishvanath Pethe, Swari	2
(6) Gopal Govind Patwardhan, Swari	1
(7) Ganesh Vishvanath Behere, Swari	5
(8) Mahadaji Anant Behere	1
(9) Hariharrao Pandurang, Pandurang Govind and Keso Govind, Swaris	1
(10) Raghunathrao Dada, Anandvalli	2
(11) Miscellaneous for various years	16
(12) Private accounts of Bajirao Raghunath	18
(13) Peshwas in general	8
	<hr/> 76

Of the 18 rumals against Bajirao II in the above list, ten are of his private accounts written by himself on gold and silver spotted papers and the other eight are copies of his rozkirds. The first ten rumals of the accounts (Nos. 238-247) contain some enigmatical entries of which a few samples have been printed on pp. 145-159 of selection 22 and one facsimile of it given at the beginning of that selection.

The 238 rumals in the last or fourth division are thus classified :—

	No. of rumals.
(1) Pandurangrao Govind and Visaji Krishna ..	3
(2) Hari Ballal Phadke	25
(3) Ganesh Vishwanath	21
(4) Trimbakrao Vishvanath	19
(5) Ramchandra Ganesh Kanade ..	26
(6) The Peshwas personally and their Swaris ..	99
(7) Chintamanrao Pandurang Patwardhan ..	34
(8) Krishnarao Balwantrao Mehendale and Janardan Appaji	1
(9) Janardan Appaji and Naro Appaji	1
(10) Vinayakrao Bapu and Amritrao	1
(11) Parashram Ramchandra Patwardhan	1
(12) Gopalrao Govind Patwardhan	1
(13) Sadashiv Chimnaji and Ramchandra Ganesh ..	1
(14) Mahadaji Anant Behere	1
(15) Keso Govind	1
(16) Gardi Rupram Chaudhari	1
(17) Chintamanrao Pandurang Patwardhan ..	2
	<hr/> 238

This classification, however, serves no useful purpose for a student of history : it only enables the custodians to find out the official references that they need. R. B. Vad prepared his 9 volumes of the printed Diaries out of the first division of credit sheets only. He does not seem to have touched the last three divisions at all. Hence Vad's volumes can be taken as a fair sample of the contents of only the credit side of the Diaries.

The papers enumerate not only the cash receipts coming in from day to day by way of Government revenue or tribute or the adjustment of accounts by paper transactions, but they also mention the receipt of various kinds of presents, such as ornaments, dresses, horses, elephants, fruit or other articles ; money loans with rates of interest are entered ; when a fort or an important place had been subjugated (e.g., Bassein in 1739), munitions of war, guns, arms, stores, etc., captured during the operations are found duly noted. Presents distributed as rewards for heroic deeds on various occasions, the medical stores supplied for the wounded, the rewards given and provision made for the heirs of those who had lost their lives on the battlefield, the rations and drugs and the trappings of the state elephants, are some of the various items carefully noted in these Diaries. When grand Darbars were held on festive occasions, such as weddings or the celebrations of famous victories, congratulations and nazars were offered by a large number of citizens or camp-followers. These

nazari are found entered carefully against the names of those who presented them. These lists are very useful for students of history as they enable them to fix the exact dates of events and the itinerary of several principal actors. Social functions like marriages and festivities are described in great detail so that if one is anxious to know, for instance, which family supplied the bride to Mastani's son, Shamsheer Bahadur, one has only to refer to the diary of the occasion to obtain the requisite information. In order to convey an adequate idea of the contents of these Diaries several extracts are now printed in selection No. 22. Similarly the complete entries of one expedition into North India ordered by Peshwa Madhavrao I and headed by Parmchandra Ganesh between the years 1769-73 are embodied in selection 29 by way of a sample. Such complete accounts are however not available for many of the important expeditions of the Peshwas. Nor is it often easy to distinguish between the dealings of the Peshwa himself and those of his commanders who were despatched in independent command. There are complete accounts of the expeditions conducted by such trusted commanders as Ambaji Trimbak and his son Mahadaji Ambaji Purandare, Trimbakrao Pethe or Haripant Phadke at different times; but no account is available for similar expeditions conducted by Mahadji Sindia or Malharrao Holkar, possibly because these sardars were meant to be serving under a commander specially deputed from Poona. No rumals exist recording the important expeditions of 1758-59 conducted near Delhi by Dattaji Sindia or that of 1760-61 by Sadashivrao Bhau, while there is a full record of the earlier expeditions of Raghunathrao into the North or of the last expedition of Peshwa Nanasaheb, 1760-61. Similarly, while there are full accounts available of several important items, there is none about the Shanwar Palace, nor is there any clue to determine how the accounts of distant transactions were distinguished from and adjusted with those that took place at headquarters. Doubtless there were two separate Diaries, one for transactions at the headquarters and the other for those that took place outside. As Jackson remarks, (p. 5) "The debit side of the accounts, however, tells us as much if not more about the character of the Government than the credit side. Until we know upon what purposes a Government thinks it worthwhile to spend money, we cannot tell whether it is civilised or barbarous, progressive or reactionary. Moreover these diaries are of immense value for information of various other kinds, religious, social, economical, etc." As these rumals are in daily requisition for administrative purposes, they have to be patiently studied on the spot and put back in their places with the contents undisturbed.

The complementary section of the Ghadni rumals is a mere alphabetical abstract, an index or ledger of the main Diaries really containing the same entries, both credit and debit, but brought together under each individual name. Most of the sardars, their family names and Government establishments with their rise and decline and similar

topics can be properly studied from this Ghadni section. Genealogies of individuals and families can be constructed from these Ghadni registers which supply lists of saranjamdars at different periods.

At the end of the 771 rumals of the Ghadni section were put together 29 rumals (II—3) styled Jabsali "or Correspondence," which are entirely of the nature of the Chitnisi papers and which have been classified, selected and absorbed in the newly formed historical section.* Many of the papers from these rumals have also been printed and published in the Government Selections.

10. *Prant Ajmas* (II—4) 5297.—This is another large section of the Peshwas' Daftar, the contents of which are akin to those of the Jamav section which is going to be described in a subsequent portion of this handbook. The name *Prant Ajmas* given to this section explains its general nature and means a schedule of the estimated revenue of the districts or financial statements for each *Prant* or some sub-area, annually drawn up in the Peshwas' office and arranged according to localities and years. Possibly the large number of records commonly said to have been acquired from the owner of the Tulsibag temple or the Subhadar of Supa and others must have gone into this section. The division of this section can roughly be shown like this :—

Zilha Poona	..	..	..	..	R. 583
Zilha Khandesh	..	..	..	..	R. 245
Zilha Satara	..	..	..	..	R. 471
Zilha Nagar	..	..	..	..	R. 506
North Konkan	..	..	..	..	R. 2,015
South Konkan	..	..	..	..	R. 969
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	R. 116
Moglai	..	..	..	..	R. 187
Hindusthan	..	..	..	..	R. 205

Total .. 5,297

The rumals for the provinces of Karnatak and Sholapur are not included in this list. They are mentioned separately later. (Section 16, p. 25).

Although for want of time a thorough scrutiny of all the rumals of this section could not be effected, the few that were closely examined yielded but scanty information and further search was therefore given up. Typical extracts on various subjects are however being made and arranged and will, it is hoped, supply a rough guide to the contents. In order to convey an idea of the establishment for forts and shrines during Maratha days, records of the forts of Purandar and Sinhagad and the temple of Baneshwar have been copied and are presented in one of the selections. Similarly, complete details of the Maratha administration in a village and in a province as also a specimen of the 18 Karkhanas are being extracted and supplied. These will elucidate many important historical points

such as the building and repairs of a fort, the gradation of its officers, its garrison, arsenal and stores, the prisoners confined in the place with their daily rations together with a statement of its total expenditure and the sources from which it was met. These will appear in Selection 45.

Similarly, the records of a village and of a province throw much light on the Peshwas' revenue administration, such as receipts and expenditure, taxes and their collection, buildings and repairs, religious and other endowments.

Most of the papers of the Prant Ajmas section are of the nature of accounts which when carefully studied yield some tangible information about the Maratha times. The condition of villages, the state of the country, the strength or weakness of Government can be inferred from the various official returns that can be found in them. Here and there one comes across a few old sanads and decisions, Mahazars and other documents, almost of the same nature as those of the Jamav section. In fact both this and the Jamav section are identical in the nature of their contents ; the difference lies only in the source from which they have come. The rumals of the Prant Ajmas came from the Peshwas' Daftar proper, and the Jamav papers were subsequently collected by the British administrators from the various district officials and village accountants for purposes of alienation. R. B. Vad does not seem to have tapped these sources for his selections.

The last or the Hindusthan section of this Prant Ajmas containing two hundred and five rumals pertains to the villages and districts in North India under Maratha jurisdiction. The rumals are arranged both according to provinces and under the names of the prominent Sardars and Saranjamdars and important persons in their employ. The contents of the papers disclose details such as the following : (1) Balance-sheets, (2) Agreements of tributes, (3) Revenue estimates, (4) Ghadnis or ledgers in alphabetical order, (5) Village behedas, and (6) copies of Rozkirds for the period 1720-1810.

The prominent provinces mentioned in the rumals of North India are (1) Orcha, (2) Doab, (3) Bhandar, (4) Reva Mukundpur, (5) Khilchiwada, (6) Jhansi, (7) Gadha Mandla, (8) Datia, (9) Sironj, (10) Makdai, (11) Kotah, (12) Ganore, (13) Kurukshetra.

The territories belonging to the Sindias, Holkars, Pawars, Surajmal Jat, Rajput States and other powers are found referred to in these papers.

There are a few rumals among these styled Ghadnis in which several Chief Sardars who figured in the affairs of the North during the regimes of the several Peshwas are mentioned, e.g. Antaji Mankeshwar, the Hingane brothers, Balwantrao Dhondadev, the Sindias, Holkars, Naro Shankar, Vishwasrao Lakshman, Sadashiv Ramchandra, etc. The last

5 rumals 201–205 contain copies of the Dafatas in the Diaries of the Peshwas belonging to the years 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810.

11. *Pagas and Pathakes* (II—5, 6,—694+268).—The next sub-division of the Peshwa Daftar section is that of the Pagas consisting of 694 rumals which refer to a few specified years only. Rumals under this heading contain accounts of expenditure incurred by the Peshwas' Government for the maintenance of cavalry horses and stables. The horses formed the property of the Government under the care of their officers and lands were assigned to meet the expenditure of the department. The accounts refer to very minute details,—the daily rations of a horse, its equipment, the pay of the servants attending to it and similar items.

Under the heading Pathakes fall 268 rumals containing disbursements of money to the army. The term Pathak appears to have a wide meaning, as the accounts cover all the three units of the Peshwas' army, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery. Most of the papers are pay-sheets. A few important names out of these two sub-divisions are mentioned below by way of examples :—

Ali Bahadur.	Ramchandra Hari.
Balaji Bajirao.	Ramrao Parashar.
Baji Ballal.	Ranoji Sindia.
Bhavanji Takpir.	Santaji More.
Darkoji Nimbalkar.	Setyaji Aitole.
Govind Hari Patwardhan.	Shahaji Bhapkar.
Krishnasing.	Shahaji Bhosle.
Mahipatrao Kavde.	Shivaji Bhoite.
Mhaloji Muthe.	Vithal Shivdev.
Manaji Paygude.	Visaji Keshav.
Manaji Sindia.	Visaji Krishna.
Nago Ram.	Narsingrao Nimbalkar.

On the whole this section will be a great asset to the student of military history.

12. *The Chitnisi section* (II-7).—Official correspondence is our chief source of historical information and a mass of such correspondence was set aside by the Inam Commissioners in 55 bags which were subsequently arranged into 267 rumals. Not being required for revenue or administrative purposes, these rumals were put aside and subsequently examined by the late Rao Bahadur Parasnisi. He writes "the Chitnisi rumals mostly consist of letters written by several Maratha officers from various places about different matters pertaining mostly to Maratha political affairs. They were brought to the notice of Government by Rao Bahadur Vad and

Government entrusted their custody to the Dacca Vernacular Translation Society. I had the privilege to carry on the work on behalf of that society for a number of years with the result that I have been able to select about ten thousand papers from what was regarded as so much rubbish. The *introduction* to this volume is authentic and at times very useful for the purpose of authentication and elucidation of facts". The results of Rai Bahadur Paramjit's explanations will be mentioned in a separate section (27). It is sufficient to mention here that it is mainly from these Chitrali rumals that the contents of the printed selections have been drawn, and some fresh rumals of similarly important papers have been specially arranged for further study. (See section 26 on page 37.) For the study of History, the Chitrali rumals alone are of the highest importance and can yet yield a wealth of detail if all the papers are minutely examined.

In addition to the Chitrali papers, there are 24 rumals of fragmentary papers (11-8) which are generally of the same nature but which are kept separately, as they were found wanting in any clue as to their classification. A patient worker may be able to piece together some of these incomplete papers so as to extract some tangible results from them.

This completes the second main division of the Daftar.

13. *Angria's Daftar* (III).—Angria's Daftar, containing 761 rumals, seems to have been brought over after the annexation of the Angria's possessions on the west coast in 1843. Although the Daftar appears large in size it has scarcely any matter of historical interest in it. It consists mostly of account papers, yearly ledgers and district accounts, divided mainly into these two divisions, viz., rumals 1-457, *rozkiards* and ledgers from 1798 to 1843; and district accounts 458-761, referring to the districts of Cheul, Manikgad, Nagothana, Avachitgad, Kalos, Kadle, Suwarnadurg, and Revdanda.

The whole section is arranged chronologically:—

- (1) Rumals 1-130 contain *rozkiards* (daily account from 1798 to 1843).
- (2) Rumals 131-576 contain accounts from 1745-1843.
- (3) Rumals 577-721 contain accounts of the various departments.
- (4) Rumals 622-761 contain accounts of the districts administered by the Angrias.

If these accounts could be minutely studied they would perhaps disclose the decadent phase of a once powerful Maratha family, possessing in later times only a burdensome memory of past achievements.

14. *The Satara Maharajas' Daftar* (IV).—Consisting of 3,867 rumals with its English counterpart of 150 bundles styled 'rumals of the Satara Residency,' the Maharaja Daftar forms really one single group dealing with

* Paper read before the H. R. C. meeting at the Council Hall, Poona, on 12th January 1925. p. 37, H. R. C. Proceedings, Vol. VII.

the regime of the two Satara kings, Pratapsinh and Shahji, and covers a period of thirty years from 1818 to 1848. It seems these rumals were brought over to Poona after the Satara Raj was annexed in 1848. The proportion of 3,867 to 150 of the number of vernacular and English rumals respectively, shows the relative position which the two languages, Marathi and English, occupied in the official transactions of the period. If these rumals could be minutely examined for purposes of history, a tolerably full account of thirty years of Maratha rule at Satara could be prepared. Most of the papers, however, refer more to the routine of daily administration than to the political relations of the Satara Raj with the supreme British power. The rumals contain mostly village accounts of the territories under the control of the Raja, more or less of the type of the Jamav rumals. Here and there are to be found registers of out-going letters and a few incoming letters neither of them having much historical value. Some items of interest can however be gleaned. For instance rumal No. 44 contains papers describing the singular career of the famous Deccan robber Umaji Naik and the way in which he was ultimately brought under control. Rumal No. 51 of the Residency section contains copies of the valuable correspondence carried on by Rango Bapuji and others on behalf of Raja Pratapsinh. It is possible that if this correspondence is thoroughly ransacked, it may throw some further light on the deposition of that ruler. It can be conjectured that there were many such rumals of correspondence which have not found their way here. Some rumals of Raja Pratapsinh's diaries are indeed valuable and have been kept in the new section arranged for historical study.

No full and descriptive ferist of the rumals of this large Maharaja Daftar is found, but its main contents, as shown in the ferist, are :—

(1) Private matters	..	..	133
(2) Accounts of villages arranged according to Petas	..	..	474
(3) Rozkirds of revenue accounts	..	..	772
(4) Dates of Huzur Orders	..	..	28
(5) Rozkirds of Maharaja's Orders	..	..	18
(6) Ledgers of Dafatas	..	..	13
(7) Outward and Inward	..	..	70
(8) Petitions arranged according to Petas	..	..	21
(9) Copies of the Orders from the English	..	..	3
(10) Survey papers	..	..	635
(11) Jamabandi—Revenue assessment	..	..	115
(12) Jamabandi—Kabulayats	..	..	119
(13) Accounts of tenants of lands	..	..	94
(14) Cavalry, Artillery	..	..	288
(15) Nimbalkar of Phaltan	..	..	114
(16) Akkalkotkar	..	..	41
(17) Jat Karajgi Daffe	..	..	65
(18) Devasthan Inquiries	..	..	54

(19) Sidheswar Kuroli	..	..	..	21
(20) Pandurang of Pandharpur	..	..	..	4
(21) Mahabaleshwar	..	..	..	6
(22) Boundary disputes	..	..	..	19
(23) Petitions	..	..	..	25
(24) Inquiries about the difference in revenue arranged according to Petas	..	..	..	100
(25) Census papers	..	..	..	4
(26) Saranjam—allowances	..	..	..	6
(27) Advance of tagai	..	..	..	6
(28) Balance not earmarked	..	..	..	9
(29) Ledgers for 20 and 10 years	..	..	..	4
(30) Accounts of the lands of unconfirmed possession	..	..	..	8
(31) Balance of revenue	..	..	..	18
(32) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	16
(33) Open enquiries about—				
1 Postal system,	}	..	..	244
2 Weights and measures,				
3 Buildings,				
4 The Krishna bridge,				
5 Yavateshwar,				
6 Palasi—under Koregaon,				
7 Sakwarbai Vitekar.				
				<hr/> 3,547
34 Unlisted .. .. .	..	..	..	320
				<hr/> Total .. 3,867

The first of these 34 items, viz. "*Private matters*," extending over 133 rumals, are by far more important historically than the others. These 33 rumals are thus further classified :—

(1) Balance sheets	..	..	..	..	37
1 The Raja himself,					
2 Shahji Appasaheb,					
3 Bhausahab,					
4 Senior Queen.					
(2) Ledgers—of the Raja Pratapsinh and Shahji	..	..	..	..	20
(3) The Goddess Bhavani of Pratapgad	..	..	..	..	4
(4) The Dafles of Jath	..	..	..	..	3
(5) The Nimbalkars of Phaltan	..	..	..	..	1
(6) Ramdas Swami of Parali	..	..	..	..	1
(7) Deulgaon and Sirapur	..	..	..	..	1
(8) Musters	..	..	..	..	2

(9) Akkalkotkar	3
(10) The Deshmukh of Indapur	8
(11) Balvant Malhar Chitnis	1
(12) Private diary	1
(13) Old papers—lists	4
(14) Rumals arranged according to individuals and agreements referring to Shingnapur, Kedareshwar, Vadgaon, some other temples, Chitnis, Daftardar, Paga, Kalavantini, Dussara, Government Seals, Appointments, Allowances, Pensions, Prabhu affairs, Residents, Survey Notifications, Ferists, Papers of various petas and various Sardars, e.g. Gaikwad, Mantri, Mehendale, Rajopadhye, Pratinidhi, Shirke, Thakar, Sindia, Ghorpade, etc.	7
(15) Huzur Orders	18
(16) Inward and outward books	22
	<hr/>
Total ..	133

15. *The Jamav section* (V).—The largest and perhaps the most puzzling portion of the Poona Daftar is what is known as the Jamav, meaning papers collected from outside for purposes of Government enquiry in pursuance of the powers granted to the Inam Commission; and consequently these papers are distinct from the central records of the Peshwa's capital. Hereditary officers of villages and districts such as the Deshmukhs and the Deshpandes, watandars and landholders of the various districts of the Presidency were called upon to produce papers to substantiate their claims to the lands and emoluments that they were enjoying. In this way land records, sanads, and documents of various kinds such as decisions of suits and old accounts, were produced by district officials and often by parties in their own interest and were authenticated by the seal and number of the Inam Commission. Mr. Logan thus describes the origin of these Jamav papers (page 60) :—

“After the British conquest, the hereditary district and village officers had systematically concealed the ancient revenue accounts in their possession; but the inquiries of the Inam Commission brought these to light and often with them the accounts of prants in Hindusthan or the Konkan and of the Native States which had found their way to the private houses of the persons who had once held office in those parts. Letters, sanads and other papers were also produced by parties in their own interests. This great mass of documents from all the above-Ghat districts (except Khandesh where the collection was not made owing to the stoppage of work in the mutiny) filling 7,864 rumals, the collections of fourteen years (1843–1857), forms the Jamav Daftar.”

The present arrangement of this section may roughly be set down like this :—

Nagar and Naik	..	..	2,869
Poona	..	..	1,809
Sechi	..	..	38
Khandesh	..	..	146
Konkan	..	..	567
Gujarat	..	..	83
Satara	..	..	1,991
Moglai	..	..	290
Hindusthan	..	..	71
			<hr/> 7,864

Papers relating to Sholapur and Karnatak and also those in the Gujarati script, of which there are 309 rumals in this section, are not included in this.

In the arrangement of the rumals, each district is subdivided into talukas and each taluka into villages. All the villages were then arranged according to their alphabetical order. One can thus easily find out the information one needs by bearing in mind this division. Besides the rumals of villages, each district has some further rumals assigned to the forts within it and to certain individuals or historical persons coming under the Maratha Government in that district. Information mainly about lands is included in the village rumals, while that about saranjamdars, their family accounts, their rise, fall and present position—these and similar matters are arranged under each name in alphabetical order. Thus if one wants to know something about lands in Malavdi (Satara district) one may look for it in the rumals of that village, but information about the family of the Ghatges of that place has to be searched for under the name Ghatge. Information about the forts and their arrangements, their garrison and strength may also be looked for in the section of the forts included in the district.

The records of each village are put together in one or more rumals and are also separated into two parts, pre-British (माजी अंगल) and British (निल अंगल). Beyond this, however, there is no further classification according to subjects or dates. One has therefore to wade through a mass of papers to find out a required reference.

The research staff has cursorily examined more than half the total number of the Jamav rumals; as they were found to yield no tangible results and as the work had to be concluded within a prescribed time, further search was given up. In order to convey an idea of the contents of the Jamav rumals, some 1,028 papers have been picked out and kept in 4 rumals for study along with the Chitnisi rumals. Each of these selected papers is marked with the number of the original rumal from which it came, so that it is no difficult task to replace it whenever necessary. A separate selection of such Jamav papers is prepared for being printed, and, these, when

published, may be taken as a sample of what the contents of the Jamav section are.

To a student possessing patience and capacity for labour this Jamav section of the Daftar, representing as it does not only the centre but all the remotest corners of the Presidency, is a veritable Alladin's cave. Rare and out-of-the-way information on places of historical interest, about old routes, forts and shrines may be collected from it. Information about ancient measurements and revenue systems, the various kinds of taxes and their incidence, and statistics of multifarious description as well as the names and duties of the old officials can similarly be gleaned. Topics of a social and economic nature and the general tenor of life in pre-British days can be profitably studied in them. An effort was made to find the date of the oldest available papers in these rumals, but there appears to be none previous to about the end of the 15th century. The sanads and documents printed by Mawji and Parasnis were obtained from the Jamav rumals, belonging possibly to such families as the Sitole Deshmukhs or the Deshpandes of Poona. On the nature of this Jamav section Mr. Jackson writes on 25th May 1907: "The Jamav Daftar deserves examination because it is only here that we can hope to find papers older than the Peshwaship of Balaji Vishvanath. As is well-known the greater part of the Peshwas' Daftar proper belongs to the latter half of the 18th century and none of it is older than 1719 A.D. The papers collected by the Inam Commission are of course very largely village accounts, but some of these are old enough to be of interest for their own sake. Papers of the time of Shivaji and even of the Kings of Bijapur or Ahmednagar may quite possibly be found in this part of the Daftar, as the papers are already sorted into pre- and post-British."

16. *The Karnatak and Sholapur sections* (VI-VII) are two divisions which stand apart by themselves, containing respectively 2,461 and 882 rumals. The two large sections Prant Ajmas and Jamav are arranged under sub-heads according to the various districts; but papers in the Prant Ajmas, Jamav and some other sections belonging to Karnatak and Sholapur are not separately classified but are all brought together under these two main heads, Karnatak and Sholapur, the first forming the present districts of Belgaum and Dharwar. The Inam Commission Inquiry papers referring to Sholapur and Karnatak are also gathered here under these heads. This is certainly an anomaly so far as classification is concerned, but as it was in these two districts that the inquiry was first undertaken and completed, the arrangement executed at that time it has not been found advisable to disturb. All the three sections of Jamav, Inam Commission Inquiry and Peshwa Daftar, so far as Karnatak and Sholapur are concerned, are separated and arranged here. They should not be sought for elsewhere. The papers appear to have been gathered from all the zamindars and petty chiefs of that region, and from

the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes of various places. There are in that region descendants of many old princes and chiefs of small states like Vantmuri, Kittur, Belavdi, Navalgund, Shirsangi, etc., and of sects like the Virashaiv and Lingayats whose past may be partially found embedded in these rumals. But unless scholars acquainted with these topics come forward to sift these papers, it is not possible to put down anything definite about them. As facilities are now offered for a study of the Daftar, it is hoped that scholars from the Karnatak will readily take advantage of them.

There are 517 rumals of papers from the Karnatak styled "useless" which really form part of the Karnatak section, as this was the first region where the operations of the Inam Commission were started as an experimental measure, though they were subsequently applied to the whole Presidency. Naturally everything that was gathered regarding Karnatak was massed together in that section. The Inam Commission used all the papers that came to their hands and discarded some which did not serve their purpose and which consequently came to be kept apart. These papers have no ferist and it has not been possible to ascertain their historical value. It may be presumed, however, that they contain much information on matters such as accounts and chronicles of old families in the southern division particularly those of the Lingayat denomination.

17. *The Daftar of the Inam Commission Inquiry* (VIII) contains 1,889 rumals of which 351 refer to the northern division, 920 refer to the central division, 133 refer to the southern division, while 505 form a separate section styled "Returnable papers."

All these rumals pertain to the official records that accrued from day to day during the operations of the Commission. The first three classes are mostly in use for administrative purposes; they are not open to outside readers, nor do they contain anything of historical interest, although it is quite possible to pick up an old Kaifiyat or a family account relating to watans presented to the Inam Commissioners and subsequently filed in the records. The last class styled returnable papers is however historically important and deserves special mention.

18. *Returnable Papers*.—Papers collected with a view to their ultimate return to their owners have been kept separate in 508 rumals. They have apparently never been asked for by the owners. A large portion of the section when carefully examined was found very useful for purposes of history. It contains private accounts and other information relating to many historical families, mostly of the post-Panipat period and extending right up to the days of the mutiny, although a few old papers as early as the Shivaji period have been found in such rumals as those relating to the Shitoles or the Deshpandes of Poona. Several papers have been selected and printed in the present selections from this section. A rough index of the contents of these rumals has been prepared and a list of some of the important families to whom the papers belong is given below.

There are 16 rumals of English papers in this section (Nos. 490-505) referring to the affairs of Satara and Poona between 1800-1825, mostly of correspondence and army returns. These seem to have been kept here apparently with a view to return them to the places whence they came. The documents in about 30 rumals of this section are all or mainly Persian and deserve to be examined for purposes of history. Their numbers are :—

19	149	325	383	465
35	151	331	392	476
47	182	333	433	479 & 485-489.
55	234	352	436	480
99	280	382	461	483

Rumals Nos. 476 and 489 contain exclusively Persian papers while Nos. 329, 336, 377, 487 and 488 contain a few Gujarati papers and No. 487 has a few Kanarese ones. Here and there are found Persian papers interspersed.

Some cash accounts of Nana Fadnis are to be found in rumals 19, 229, 425 and 466 and similar accounts of the Peshwas in rumals 402 and 419. The papers in Sitole's rumals Nos. 327 and 453 may yield some useful information about olden days if minutely studied.

The present staff have thoroughly ransacked the rumals in this section and have selected a large number of useful papers, which have been arranged and kept apart for study in the section of selected papers now formed. The numbers given to these new rumals are 48 and 49 for English papers and 51-53 for Marathi papers.

The following families are represented in this section (Marathi alphabetical order) :—

Anyaba Rahtekar.	Purandare.
Kale.	Peshwa.
Kulkarnis.	Phatinidhi.
Khando Mahadeo.	Pradke.
Gole.	Bivalkar.
Chapaji Tilekar.	Baloji Kunjar.
Chitnis of Poona and Satara.	Bokil.
Joshi Chaskar and others.	Bhagwat.
Tulsibagwale.	Mantri.
Dabhade.	Mairal.
Deo of Chinchwad.	Mujumdar.
Deshpande of Poona, Junnar and Shivapur.	Raje Bahadar.
Deshmukh Sitoles.	Raste.
Nana Phadnis.	Sadashiv Mankeshwar.
Nimba	Sakharam Bhagwant.
Panse.	Vinchurkar.
Pilaji	Hingane.

No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.	No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.
	Madhavrao Ballal (1761-1772) —contd.		Madhavrao Narayan—contd.
	Parasnis Transcripts.		Parasnis Transcripts.
16	1 General administration. 2 Private. 3 Northern India affairs. 4 Karnatak affairs.	24	1 Administration. 2 Raghoba and the English. 3 Affairs in the Konkan.
17	1½ The Nizam and the Peshwa. 2 Bhonsles of Nagpur. 3 Konkan affairs. 4 Kolhapur affairs. 5 Babuji Naik and the Peshwa. 6 The Gaikwad and the Pratinidhi. 7 Miscellaneous.	25	1 Northern India affairs. 2 The Nizam and the Peshwa. 3 Karnatak affairs. 4 The league of Barbhais. 5 Konkan affairs. 6 Private. 7 Miscellaneous. 8 The Chhatrapati. 9 Judicial decisions of Ramshastris. 10 Diaries of the English envoys. 11 Social. 12 The Pretender.
	Madhavrao Narayan.		Bajirao Raghunath.
18	1 Administration.		
19	1 Administration.	26	1 Private. 2 The English and the Marathas. 3 Pindhari affairs. 4 Konkan affairs. 5 The Pratinidhi. 6 The Peshwa and his Sardars. 7 Artillery and ammunition.
20	1 Miscellaneous. 2 Karnatak affairs. 3 Private.		
21	1 Northern India affairs. 2 Konkan affairs. 3 Pretender of Sadashivrao Bhau.	27	1 Servants' remuneration. 2 Letters about Ford. 3 Letters by Pandurang Lakshman. 4 Letters by Bahiro Narayan. 5 Letters by Ramchandra. 6 Letters by Trimbakji Dengla.
22	1 The league of the Barbhais. 2 Social and religious. 3 The English and the Marathas. 4 Diaries.		
23	1 The Chhatrapati of Satara. 2 Raghoba's struggle for power. 3 The Peshwa and his sardars. 4 The Bhil rising. 5 The Bhonsles of Nagpur. 6 Watans. 7 The Peshwa and the Nizam.	28	1 Administration.
		29	1 The Peshwa and the Holkar. 2 Northern India affairs. 3 The Nizam and the Peshwa. 4 Proclamations of the Company's Government.

No. of numal.	Contents of the numal.	No. of numal.	Contents of the numal.
	Bajirao Raghunath—contd.		Bajirao Raghunath—contd.
	5 The Chhatrapati and the Peshwa. 6 Denge affairs. 7 Religious. 8 Social. 9 Miscellaneous.		Parasnis Transcripts—contd.
	Diaries.		36 1 The Peshwa and the Holkars. 2 Gwalior Durbar reports. 3 Nagpur Durbar reports. 4 Trimbakji Denge. 5 The Navy. 6 Administration. 7 Religious matters. 8 Miscellaneous.
30	1 The Chhatrapati. 2 Bajirao and Chimaji. 3 Taisahel. 4 Balaji Janardan. 5 Moroba Phadnis. 6 Malharrao Holkar. 7 Kasirao Holkar.		Raja Pratapsinh of Satara.
		37	Administrative reports.
		38	Administration.
31	1 Daulatrao Sindia.		(ii) DIARIES OF RAJA PRATAP-SINH (39-43).
32	1 Mudhoji and Parsoji Bhonsle. 2 Elphinstone. 3 Col. Close. 4 Col. Palmer. 5 Judicial decisions. 6 Baroda State affairs.		
	Parasnis Transcripts.		
33	1 Daulatrao Sindia. 2 News-letters.		
34	1 The Chhatrapati. 2 Nana Phadnis. 3 Col. Palmer. 4 Col. Close. 5 Malharrao Holkar II. 6 Elphinstone.		
35	1 Private. 2 Chhatrapati and the Peshwa. 3 The English and the Peshwa. 4 The Nizam and the Peshwa. 5 Kermatsh affairs. 6 Pradhesi troubles. 7 Bhik's troubles.		(iii) EARLY BRITISH RULE (44-47).
		44	1 Papers selected from the Resident's Daftar. 2 Papers selected from the Maharaja Daftar. 3 Kaifiyats of old historical families. 4 Umaji Naik's riots. 5 Raghoji Bhangre's riots. 6 Miscellaneous. 7 Vishrambag Sanskrit school. 8 News-letters from Kolhapur.

No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.	No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.
	(iii) EARLY BRITISH RULE (44-47)—contd.		(iv) RETURNABLE PAPERS (48-50)—contd.
	4 Revenue administration. 5 Postal administration. 6 The Excise Department. 7 The Public Works Department. 8 The Education Department. 9 The Medical Department. 10 Social matters. 11 Miscellaneous.		16 Zunzarrao Deshmukh. 17 Nimbaji Bhaskar. 18 Natu. 19 Chitnis. 20 Dabhade. 21 Raste. 22 Mantri.
47	1 The Peshwas. 2 The Sindias. 3 The Holkars. 4 The Gaikwads. 5 The Nizam. 6 Tipu and the French. 7 Papers regarding Mysore, Alwar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Malwan, Sawant-wadi, Jatt, Dharampur etc. 8 Kolhapur and Satara affairs. 9 Trimbalji Dengle. 10 Papers of political importance. 11 Statistical returns. 12 A petition to Sir John Shore, regarding the coastal trade.	49	1 Papers about octroi duty. 2 Bajirao Ballal. 3 Balaji Bajirao. 4 Madhavrao Ballal. 5 Bajirao Narayan. 6 Bajirao Raghunath. 7 Administration—Br. rule. 8 Loose sheets from the Rozkird of Bajirao Ballal. 9 Papers selected from the Persian rumals.
	(iv) RETURNABLE PAPERS (48-50).	50	1 Old accounts. 2 Chattrapati Shivaji, Rajaram and Shahu. 3 Balaji Bajirao. 4 Madhavrao Ballal. 5 Madhavrao Narayan. 6 Bajirao Raghunath. 7 Kanarese papers. 8 Persian papers.
48	1 Shitole family. 2 Thakar „ 3 Chitrao „ 4 Dhekne „ 5 Bhonsles of Shedgaon. 6 Guruji Kanetkar. 7 Panse. 8 Deshpande. 9 Purandare. 10 Gole. 11 Deo. 12 Lande. 13 Phadnis. 14 Nagojirao Meghashyam. 15 Apte.		(v) PAPERS SELECTED FROM SHAHU DAFTAR (51).
		51	Papers selected from Shahu daftar.
			(vi) SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE JAMAV DAFTAR— 4 RUMALS (52-55).
		52	Papers selected from Jamav.
		53	„ „ „ Jamav B.
		54	„ „ „ Karnatak Jamav.
		55	„ „ „ Moglai Jamav.

No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.	No. of rumal.	Contents of the rumal.
	(vii) EXTRACTS FROM THE PESHWAS' DIARIES (56).		(x) ORIGINALS OF PRINTED SELECTIONS (60-103)—contd.
56	Extracts from the Peshwas' Diaries.	78	Peshwa Madhavrao at cross purposes with his uncle.
	(viii) EXHIBITS (57-58).	79	The Bhonsles of Nagpur.
57	Old bakhars and a compendium.	80	Balajirao Peshwa and events in the North.
58	Old news-papers and Pothis.	81	Extracts from the Peshwas' Diaries.
	(ix) PAPERS IN OTHER LANGUAGES (59).	82	Balaji Bajirao—Administrative.
59	Sanskrit, Persian, Gujarati and Hindi.	83	The Peshwas' commitments on the west coast.
	(x) ORIGINALS OF PRINTED SELECTIONS (60-103).	84	Balaji Bajirao and the Nizam.
60	Letters and Despatches relating to the battle of Udgir, 1760.	85	Tarabai and Sambhaji.
61	Letters and Despatches relating to the battle of Panipat.	86	Balajirao Peshwa and events in the North (supplementary).
62	Shahu's campaign against the Sidis of Janjira.	87	Expansion of Maratha power into the Karnatak.
63	Reports about Anandibai.	88	Affairs of Northern India—Madhavrao Ballal.
64	The league of the Barbhais.	89	Bajirao I.—Miscellany.
65	Ramraja's struggle for power.	90	Papers selected from the Jamav.
66	Early activities of Shahu.	91	The private life of the later Peshwas.
67	Shahu in his private life.	92	Shahu's campaign against the Sidis of Janjira (1733-36)—supplementary.
68	Bajirao and his family.	93	The Bassein campaign (1737-39)—supplementary.
69	Early strife between Bajirao and the Nizam.	94	The capture of Salsette by the English.
70	Shahu's relations with Sambhaji of Kolhapur.	95	The 1st Maratha War.
71	The Dabhades and the conquest of Gujarat.	96	Karnatak expeditions of Madhavrao Ballal.
72	Bajirao's entry into Malwa and Bundelkhand.	97	Madhavrao Ballal and the Nizam.
73	Maratha conquests in the North.	98	Administrative papers of Madhavrao I.
74	Bajirao's advance upon Delhi.	99	Miscellaneous papers of Peshwa Balajirao.
75	The Bassein Campaign.	100	The last days of the Maratha Raj.
76	Shahu and Bajirao—Administrative.	101	Papers referring to Pratapsinh, Raja of Satara.
77	Private life of Shahu and the Peshwas.	102	The social and religious matters under the Peshwas.
		103	Some historical families.
		104	Documents illustrating Maratha Administration.